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## Nazis Sink U. S. Cruiser? Air Liners Under Army; N. E. Industrial Study

**The World's Day—May 15, 1942**

### The War: Nazis Claim U. S. Cruiser in Arctic

**At sea:** Berlin claimed that a United States cruiser of the Pensacola class was sunk by German warplanes in the Arctic Sea on the New York-to-Murmansk sea route. [Page 1.]

**In the Air:** British air-raid casualties for April to a period covering Germany's so-called "Baedeker" raids on Exeter, York, Bath, and Norwich, totaled 938 killed and 998 injured, according to official count. Rome claimed eight British planes shot down over the Mediterranean area.

**Mexico:** The government has issued a strong protest to the Axis Governments against the torpedoing of a 7,500-ton Mexican tanker, demanding satisfaction by May 28.

**Russia:** Russians claimed to have broken through the inner defense of Kharkov at two points as Germans claimed to have reached the outskirts of Kerch in the Crimea.

**Burma:** Some 5,000 British, having destroyed all their heavy equipment, regained Indian territory after their long retreat before superior Japanese forces through Burma.

### Washington: Army to Control All Air Liners

**The War Department** announced that the Army, on instructions from President Roosevelt, was taking over actual operation or control of all domestic air-line planes, numbering more than 300. [Page 7.]

**Agreement with Vichy** over the military status of Martinique was indicated by Secretary Hull, although unofficial reports from Vichy stated that negotiations were still under way. [Page 1.]

**Plans for rationing bicycles** were being developed by the Office of Price Administration, which estimated that about 150,000 now were available for distribution.

**Fifty-seven "powerfully armed,** highly mobile" military police battalions are ready to aid civil authorities in coping with any Axis-inspired disturbances, fires, floods, riots or other emergencies the Army reported. [Page 1.]

**The Senate,** without debate, rejected 66 to 2 a proposal to put members on record as pledging themselves to waive any special privileges in obtaining rationed gasoline. (Page 1.)

**President Roosevelt** nominated Capt. James Lawrence Kauffman of the old Miami and Erie Canal at Miamisburg, Ohio, for permanent appointment to the rank of Rear Admiral.

**Federal Security Administrator** Paul V. McNutt suggested that he be given discretionary authority to make extra payments to dependents of Uncle Sam's fighting men, before the House Military Committee.

**Mrs. William P. Hobby** of Houston, Texas, was appointed Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps by Secretary of War Stimson as President Roosevelt directed that the new organization be limited to 25,000 members now.

**Lend-lease aid** to all countries in April amounted to $677,000,000, boosting the total since the program started to $3,835,000,000, President Roosevelt said. [Page 7.]

**Treasury proposals** to tax the interest on outstanding or future state and local securities were rejected by the House Ways and Means Committee.

### New England: Industrial Research Stressed

**Aggressive industrial research** declared New England's golden opportunity. [Details: Page 2.]

**Navy "E" Pennant** awarded to the Fore River Shipyard by Secretary Frank Knox. [Page 2.]

**Ninety-three** New England men reported "missing" in casualty list No. 3 released by the Navy Department. [Page 2.]

### National: C. I. O. Wins Wire Plant Election

**Employees of the 15** plants of the American Steel & Wire Co., Pittsburgh, chose the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as their exclusive bargaining agent, the National Labor Relations Board announced.

### Americas: Nazis Tap Chilean Navy's Telephone

**Chilean police** reported discovering a Nazi tapping of the Navy's private telephone line between Santiago and Valparaiso, chief seaport. The Chamber of Deputies is expected soon to vote an investigation of German activities.

**President Prado** of Peru arrived in New York for a five-day visit. On Wednesday he will fly to Washington for a final conference with President Roosevelt.

**Spruille Braden,** former United States Ambassador to Colombia, arrived at Havana to assume his new post as Ambassador to Cuba.

### Europe: Exchange of Enemy Staffs Starts

**The Drottningholm,** Swedish vessel exchanging U. S. and Axis diplomats, arrived at Lisbon from New York as last United States citizens in Europe began arriving in Spain and Lisbon preparatory for the return voyage home.

**British unemployment,** for the first time in 30 years, dropped below the 100,000 mark, with 55,365 men unemployed and 34,509 women, according to official figures released in London.

**A pastoral letter** from Netherlands bishops was reported to have urged Dutch Roman Catholic youths to refrain from registering in Nazi labor conscription unless conditions made it unavoidable. [Page 11.]

### Asia: U. S. Envoy to India on Way Home

**Louis Johnson,** President Roosevelt's envoy to India, left by air for the United States, partly for reasons of health.

**President Roosevelt and Mohandas K. Gandhi** are "in complete unity in regard to postwar reconstruction problems, particularly that the world should be remodeled on a basis of sure and human decency," Henry F. Grady, chairman of the U. S. Technical advisory mission to India, declared following a talk with the Congress Party leader.

**Japan has consented** o the Swiss Legation representing British, Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand interests in Japan, a Japanese spokesman declared today.

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### Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

### A 'Best Scholar' Absent —He's Japanese Evacuee

BERKELEY, Calif., May 15 (AP)—The young man with the highest scholastic record in the class of 4,800 students graduating from University of California May 13 was unable to attend the exercises.

He is Harvey Akio Itano, who on April 22 was evacuated to an interior resettlement center for Japanese.

American born, Itano won the title of "University Medalist" for his high grades. He's a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a Bachelor of Science in the College of Chemistry.

### Norway's Quisling Tours Battlelines

LONDON (AP)—The Oslo Radio announced May 15 that Premier Vidkun Quisling of the German-sponsored Norwegian regime had just completed a six-day visit to the German-Russian front.

Premier Quisling toured the entire front from the Black Sea to Finland, the radio declared.

## Ration Chiefs Deny Highway Check on Riding

**N. E. officials jointly issue statement which sharply contradicts the report of police action.**

**OTTAWA, May 15 (AP)—A 60 per cent reduction in gasoline rations in the three Canadian Maritime Provinces was announced today by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, effective at midnight tonight.**

The threat that police will stop automobile drivers to investigate whether they are using gasoline for pleasure cruising was banished today when New England rationing officials issued a joint statement emphatically asserting no such action is planned.

Following published reports that a rigid police campaign would be instituted to ban all pleasure driving, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, Richard H. Field, Regional Attorney for the Office of Price Administration, and Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, issued a clarifying joint statement.

"One misconception which must be cleared up is the suggestion that police or other officials propose to stop and interrogate motorists," they stated. "There is no Gestapo in the United States. No instructions have been given that motorists be subjected to inquisition by any law-enforcement official. Stories or rumors of prosecutions for use of gasoline in going to and from church are ridiculous.

**Rely on People**

"We know that the people of the United States can be relied upon in this emergency, as in every other emergency, to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the rationing program, once they fully understand the situation. Of course, there will be some chiselers. They will be dealt with, and we have broad powers for this purpose.

"There are other misconceptions which must also be cleared up. The use of the family car for purposes other than the pursuit of gainful occupation is not wholly forbidden. We commend the spirit of the large number of citizens who have been returning cards for exchange for those of a lower type, and we expect that these cards will be returned in increasing numbers.

"We have the utmost confidence that whatever cards have been obtained on registration, the holders will limit their use of gasoline to the lowest possible amount. People will realize that obtaining a greater allowance of gasoline than their essential needs require will result in reducing the amount available for their neighbor's essential use."

**Aim to Conserve**

The trio of Federal officials asserted: "The aim of gasoline rationing is to conserve sufficient gasoline for purposes essential to the war effort, and to meet the difficulties in transporting gasoline to this region.

"It is, of course, essential to the war effort that the normal busi-

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# Germans Reach Outskirts of Kerch; Russians Pierce Kharkov Inner Line; U. S. Is Preparing Against Invasion

**Announcement warning and assurance — Nation has 57 battalions of military police.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 15—The War Department revealed for the first time today some of the measures of protection it is prepared to take in the event of direct enemy invasion of Continental United States or in the event of "Axis-inspired disturbances" within the Nation's borders.

Its announcement was both a warning and an assurance.

It was a warning that attempted invasion or internally inspired emergencies cannot be discounted. It was an assurance that anticipatory precautions are already well advanced.

To guarantee this protection the War Department stated that highly mobile zone of interior military police battalions have been especially organized and trained, and powerfully armed.

These units of the Army stand ready, it was explained: "To aid the Nation's civil population in event of Axis-inspired disturbances, fires, floods, riots and other emergencies."

**Graduate at Fort Myer**

Only recently a class of approximately 200 military police officers representing virtually every State in the Union was graduated by the provost marshal general's school at Fort Myer, Va. These officers are trained for two main functions—to serve the United States Army in the administration of occupied territory during war and to direct the administration of martial law within the United States if such an emergency should arise.

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, retired, who organized the military police corps in the A. E. F. in France during World War I, has recently emphasized that the need for such a highly trained military police corps is tremendously increased under the conditions of the present war.

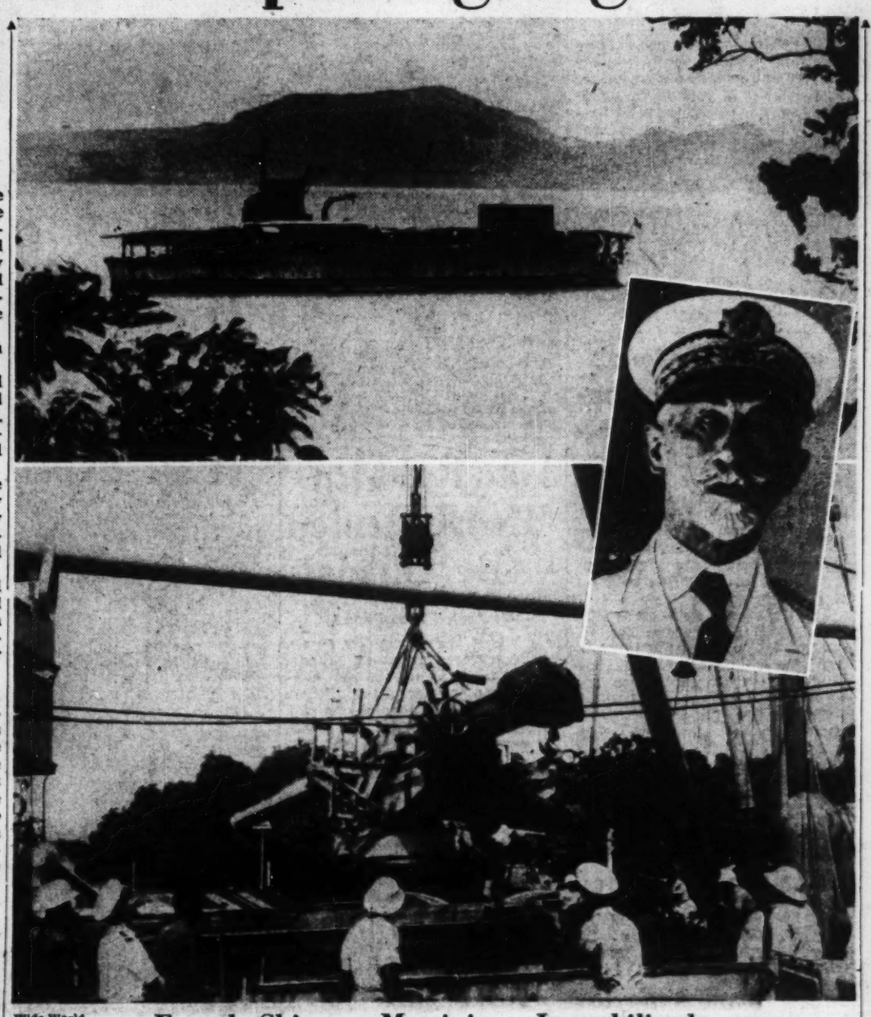
Zone of interior military police battalions, of which there are now 57, are trained and equipped to aid the civilian population and authorities within the continental limits of the United States in such times of emergency, as distinct from tactical military police assigned to the field forces.

**Available for Other Areas**

Military police units of the zone of interior are stationed in and near vital spots throughout the country, and, with their mobile equipment, are readily available for other areas.

Each battalion of the zone of interior is commanded by a lieutenant colonel and operates directly under the commander of the corps area in which it is assigned. The provost marshal general exer-

*Continued on Page 21, Column 1*



Wide World

**French Ships at Martinique Immobilized**

**Upper: French aircraft carrier Bearn rides at anchor in the harbor of Fort de France, Martinique. This is one of the French warships being immobilized, according to reports. Lower: A 4.7-inch gun being taken from an armed French auxiliary cruiser. This work is typical of that being done under the supervision of United States Navy technicians. Inset: Admiral Georges Robert, Governor of the French West Indies, who has been negotiating directly with the United States.**

**Last of British Army, retreating from Japanese, cross Burma frontier into India.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans appear to have advanced almost 40 miles in the Crimea to the outskirts of Kerch, but reports that the Russians have broken through the inner defenses of Kharkov at two points seem to indicate that the advantage at the moment lies with the Russians.

Kharkov is at the center of important railroad connections supplying more than 500 miles of the German front southward to the Crimea, 380 miles below and northward to Kursk and controlling the east-west lines connecting with Germany.

Moreover, any considerable Russian gain in the Kharkov sector would bring the Red Army to Dniepropetrovsk, where it would tap the Dnieper River itself. The advance, if maintained, might easily render the German gains in the Crimea worthless by increasing the difficulty of their supplies.

While the outcome of the present titanic struggle still is uncertain, it is evident the Russians are benefiting from the fact that, for the first time, a great German attack has had no element of surprise. It is true the Germans have been able to make substantial progress toward Kerch, as the battle enters the second week. There is reason to suppose, however, that General Kozloff's main defenses are not on the Kerch Peninsula itself, but on the eastern side of the five-mile strait, opposite the peninsula. In that case, the present fighting is rather in the nature of a strong rearguard action on the part of the Russians.

The vigor of the Russian counterattack compensates somewhat for the news from Burma where the last remnants of the British Army in that area, estimated at some 5,000 men, have at last crossed into Manipur State in Eastern India. Thus ends a brave attempt to hold back the four Japanese divisions—the almost insignificant force which the Japanese are now reported to have sent to capture all Burma.

Presumably the Japanese have not sufficient men available at the moment to begin an invasion of India itself, although there are unconfirmed reports that they actually have crossed the border. When they do, it may be presumed that General Wavell will be rather more ready to receive them than other Allied commanders have been.

Meanwhile, the struggle at sea continues. How much truth there may be in a German claim to have sunk a 9,100-ton United States cruiser, a United States destroyer, an icebreaker, and a small freighter in an attack on a convoy off the far north of Norway, is uncertain. If confirmed, it would show that American naval units are sharing fully in the convoy work to the northern Russian ports.

### Battle for Kerch

While the German High Command asserted that Russian resistance before Kerch in the Crimea had been broken and that German and Rumanian columns were at the gates of the City, the Russians said they had forced the Germans into retreat in the heavy fighting around Kharkov in the Ukraine, 380 miles to the north.

The German communiqué said that in the Kharkov fighting, which it described as defensive, 145 Russian tanks had been destroyed. It gave no further details regarding the fighting around Kerch.

A German High Command spokesman, however, said Thursday night the invaders had crossed the "Tartar Ditch," an old line of fortifications 13 miles west of the Strait port of Kerch, after breaking up Soviet counterattacks from that position.

This would represent a gain of approximately 37 miles from the

*Continued on Page 10, Column 1*

## Vichy-U. S. Relations Taut; French Ships Immobilized

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MARSEILLE, France, May 15—In the negotiations over Martinique and other French possessions in American waters, the French people are anxious above all that the existence of these possessions should not disturb peaceful relations with the United States.

The desire to maintain the Empire for the future is less keen now. However, as Martinique and Guadaloupe were first colonized by Frenchmen 300 years ago, these islands have a special place in French sentiment.

This does not mean that the necessities of the war are not given their full value as is shown by the fact that the French Admiral Georges Robert at Fort-de-France, acting as High Commissioner, has for nearly two years had the authority to negotiate over the status of the islands in the name of France.

**Limited Comments**

Comments here have been limited to a reference to the statement made by Chief of Government Pierre Laval in handing over the answer to the American note on Madagascar last week: That France will not take the first step leading

*Continued on Page 10, Column 5*

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The work of demobilizing French warships is going forward at Martinique, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today, and agreement thus has been reached on the vital phase of military questions under discussion at the Caribbean Island.

The status and future usefulness of French merchant shipping now idle in the island harbors of the French possession, he indicated, is more of an economic question than a military one.

This and other questions relating to the economic life of French Caribbean possessions, he told his press conference, is continuing under discussion and may take some time to conclude.

Other questions of a military nature, Mr. Hull added, still are under discussion. He did not mention specifically in this connection the question of bases, the leasing of which to the United States was understood here to be involved.

Asked to explain how the French warships were being demobilized—whether they simply were rendered incapable of putting out to sea or whether they also were disarmed—Mr. Hull said the technical questions of demobilization or immobilization were something which could be better explained by a Navy spokesman. He said he preferred not to go into the technical aspects of the job.

Immobilization of the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier Béarn and other French warships at Martinique and Guadeloupe, begun Thursday by the Navy effectively padlocks them against Axis intrigue.

### Deal Not Confirmed

VICHY, France, May 15 (AP)—Authorized sources said tonight that, despite Washington's announcement of accord on the status of French warships at Martinique and progress in their immobilization, negotiations as regards Martinique were continuing.

News of the accord between United States officials and the French Commissioner for the Caribbean island, Admiral Georges Robert, has not yet been published in France and is known only in official circles.

It also was announced that the Vichy Cabinet meeting scheduled for Saturday morning had been postponed to Saturday evening, presumably to allow more time for continuation of economic conversations between French and German authorities.

## Reich Displays Little Evidence Of Collapsing

*Some of the factors that are believed likely to prevent an early collapse of Nazi Germany are detailed in the following article, the eighth and last in a series dealing with conditions inside the Reich. It is based chiefly on information reaching neutral territory in Europe.*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Undoubtedly a few cracks have begun to appear in German civilian morale. But according to information reaching so-called neutral "listening posts" in Europe, the Reich is still extraordinarily powerful, not only militarily, but industrially and economically. Besides, little evidence has come out of Germany to indicate that an internal collapse is approaching.

The principal pillars of Hitler's might—the Army and the Nazi Party—are believed still to possess considerable stores of reserve strength. While accurate figures are not available, there is reason to assume that in spite of the heavy losses suffered in Russia, the German Army still numbers between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 men.

As for the Nazi Party, its destiny is inextricably bound up with that of Hitler, and as long as Hitler remains the Nazi Party will remain.

Moreover, the Party's control over German civilian life appears to have increased rather than lessened as the Reich's military position has grown less secure.

It cannot be denied that a good proportion of the German people are weary of the war and might support an uprising against Nazism if one could be developed. But as Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop subtly warned the German people a few weeks ago, it would be foolhardy to start a revolution in the face of dive bombers, machine guns, and all the other weapons of modern warfare which the Army and the Party retain in abundance.

**Endurance Increases**

Travelers who have come out of Germany recently say that, paradoxically, the increased sufferings of the German people have strengthened their endurance because the greater their hardships,

*Continued on Page 10, Column 4*

**Shortage crisis looming in Germany: Page 11.**

## Downey Gas Card Resolution Rejected by Senate, 65 to 2

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 15—By a vote of 65 to 2 the Senate today rejected a resolution by Sheridan Downey (D), of California, pledging the membership to waive "any special rights, privileges, or exemptions" under gasoline rationing.

Only Senators to vote for the resolution were Mr. Downey and Claude Pepper (D), of Florida.

By thus voting the Senate chose one horn of the uncomfortable Downey dilemma, which most senators charged was like being forced to answer either "yes" or "no" to the ancient question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

**Automatic Vote**

Today's vote occurred automatically and there was no debate, since the Senate spent almost two hours yesterday denouncing the resolution.

Strength of the Senators' resentment over the Downey resolution was indicated by yesterday's comment of Senator John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, charging that Mr. Downey "in a cheap, demagogic fashion is attempting to capitalize at the expense of other members of Congress."

The size of the anti-Downey vote was increased by the fact that only one-third of the 96 Senators are up for re-election this year, and only about a dozen of the latter live in coastal states affected by gasoline rationing.

The Downey resolution pledged Senators not to abuse gas rationing cards. Irate Senators declared that if they approved the resolution it would indicate that they had intended to abuse gas rationing privileges and thought better of it, while if they voted it down it would imply that they were proposing to violate them.

Senator Downey apparently introduced the resolution originally in innocence and good faith. He found today that he was one of the most unpopular men in what has been called the most exclusive club in the world.

**Congress Seething**

Congress is already seething with irritation and unhappiness over the whole gasoline rationing situation as it affects them. A num-

*Continued on Page 7, Column 3*

## Newest U. S. Tanks Win Praise of British Expert

*How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.*

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, May 15—"This is the tank we've been waiting for. It's a beautiful job," the British officer said enthusiastically.

"We'll soon be turning them out at a high rate. This production line is going to be stepped up very greatly in the near future," a plant official added confidently.

This is what we heard today when 20 newspapermen on a National War Production tour visited the shops of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company near here where production has just started on the new and markedly improved medium-sized 30-ton tank.

Having finished a pre-war contract for a sizble number of medium tanks, the immense Pullman plant is now boosting its production of the latest model through the use of a new and extraordinary machine designed to facilitate the welding of the tank's hull and armor thus saving time and producing a stronger weapon.

The new machine is a "positional jig" or "rolling tank bed," which is nothing more than a gadget that grips the hull and rolls it over or tips it on its end thereby permit-

*Continued on Page 10, Column 6*

# Aggressive Industrial Research Declared New England's Golden Opportunity

## Dr. Bass Urges Early Return To Dominance of Other Days

Urging New England to re-establish its industrial dominance of earlier days not only for the war effort, but for the peace that is to follow, Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, Inc., today addressed the annual Boston Research Day Luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Bass was one of two speakers at a gathering of 500 business men and industrialists, with Nicholas E. Peterson of the First National Bank, presiding.

"Our goal should be quality—quality of product, of operation, of management—" he said. "History records many cases of peoples who have risen far beyond the levels of their natural resources through sheer power of intelligence in their manufacturing operations," Dr. Bass stated.

New England has this capability, he declared.

Automobile manufacturing which might well have been a natural field for New England inventiveness has grown up outside our borders, he added. "We have never had our rightful share in the synthetic chemical industry developed out of the emergencies of the last war. We must be on guard lest the technologic opportunities of this decade be lost to us."

Although the Research Foundation is a comparatively new organization, it is studying numerous methods of developing new industries in New England, Dr. Bass pointed out, adding that there is a wide variety of mineral deposits in New England that have been little developed since Colonial times, and that some of the materials have assumed new importance under the present stress of wartime shortage.

"The Foundation's economic geologist is making a comprehensive field survey of all reported deposits," Dr. Bass said. "Although in some cases the working of these minerals might be justified only under emergency conditions, in others we hope that an economically sound industry may be created.

"In the food industries, it seems to me that the excellent cooking of our New England homes has not been translated to industrial scale as widely as it deserves. Here again the emphasis must be on quality. In the short time since my arrival I have met a number of businessmen who are keenly interested in the idea that the delights of our kitchens should reach a wider public for the benefit of our farmers, fishermen, and industry.

"At the present time the situation with regard to food containers is disturbing. The Foundation hopes that something may be accomplished toward creating within our borders an industry for making containers for our good products.

"The dairy industry presents an important problem for New England. An optimum solution requires provision for a maximum quantity for every consumer, a just return to every farm producer, and adequate spread to permit the distributor to safeguard all steps in collection, processing, and delivery. At first glance the question appears to be one of economics rather than technology, but new procedures in the handling of milk solids might well simplify the problem of the distributor, with corresponding benefits to producer and consumer."

## Governor's Order Provides Closing Of Vital Streets

To guard against sabotage, planned disorders, or other action designed to impede prosecution of the war, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued an Executive Order authorizing the closing of streets near war production plants and areas used in connection with the war.

The Governor's order came after the Federal Government had requested that public ways in proximity to certain buildings be closed or restricted to public use and travel.

Under the Governor's order, upon request of the Federal Government, and with the approval of the Governor, State, municipal, and county authorities may close or restrict the use of such roads.

## First 'Liberty' Ship Launched

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, May 15 (AP)—The first of the Liberty type freighters to be launched at the United States Maritime Commission's new South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation yard, the "John Davenport" went down the ways today.

Mrs. Frank E. Wall of Staten Island, N. Y., wife of the Resident Maritime Commission supervisor, was the sponsor.

The vessel was of 10,500 tons and was the 10th to be launched in South Portland since the start of the wartime construction at the Todd-Bath and the South Portland Shipbuilding Corp., yards

Unlike the Todd-Bath yard which constructs its vessels in basins and floats them out at launching time, the South Portland yard constructed the Davenport on ways.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR TONIGHT | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued cool this afternoon and tonight, with rain beginning about midnight, becoming occasionally moderate by daybreak. Gentle winds increasing to moderate late tonight.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island:** Light rain beginning by midnight, becoming occasionally moderate by daybreak. Continued cool tonight.

**Vermont:** Light rain beginning after midnight. Cooler in north portions tonight.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 12:34 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 12:34 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:28 p. m.

## Auto Hold-Up Threat Denied By Officials

*Continued from Page 1*

ness life of the community go on. The emergency rationing scheme is designed to permit the continuance of motor transportation both for war purposes and the normal essentials of the life of the community. To accomplish that aim, it has become necessary to restrict, but not wholly prohibit, the use of gasoline for other purposes."

In Massachusetts, 660,955 motorists registered for ration cards, 10,955 more than Mr. Downey's original estimate. Of these, 31 per cent took A cards, allowing only 21 gallons of gasoline for the May 15 to July 1 period. Ten per cent obtained B-1 cards, allowing 33 gallons, 10 per cent got B-2 cards, for 45 gallons, 38 per cent obtained B-3 cards, providing 57 gallons, and 11 per cent received X cards, with unlimited supply privileges.

"Those percentages," Mr. Downey said, "look good to me. I think it reflects excellent co-operation on the part of the public and a real endeavor to do the right thing."

**Returned Cards**

After the first registration day hundreds of persons returned B-3 and X cards and requested lower classification. This trend set in after officials warned of thorough investigation of B-3 and X card holders to determine their right to the cards.

Suffolk County led the State in the percentage B-3 and X cards distributed, while Franklin County showed the lowest percentage of X cards and Nantucket the lowest B-3 percentage. In Suffolk County 48 per cent of the cards were B-3 and 16 per cent X. Franklin County's X card percentage was only 5 per cent while Nanntucket County's B-3 rate was only 18 per cent.

Gasoline rationing actually went into effect at 12:01 a. m. today. From now until July 1 automobile drivers, when purchasing gasoline, must present to gasoline station attendants the ration card they received Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. And the holders of the various cards are advised to be careful with their gasoline quotas, inasmuch as a developing situation might force a cut in the three-gallon unit value.

Transportation companies today reported little increase in their commuter traffic, although many officials expect the load to increase quickly a little later when car owners actually begin to feel the pinch.

Today the gasoline rationing system is in the hands of local rationing boards which are starting to look over applications to determine whether statements on them appear fault. Those found faulty will result in the applicants being summoned before the boards for close questioning.

Meanwhile, the New Haven Railroad announced that additional service will be established between Boston and the South Shore on May 24 to alleviate transportation problems brought about by the gasoline and tire shortage.

**Railroads "Frozen"**

Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven, said, however, that railroads "are 'frozen' with our present supply of passenger equipment."

Boston & Maine Railroad officials said, "We are watching our existing train service very closely and adding additional cars to our present trains as needed."

As the rationing period opened today, gasoline stations were limited to 50 per cent of their supplies for the corresponding period last year. Many stations which ran dry in the "fill-up" rush will be without gasoline until the first of the week when their regular deliveries are made.

By a Staff Photographer

### Wellesley College to Hold Tree Day

In the top picture Miss Alathena Smith of Milwaukee, Wis., Wellesley College Tree Day Mistress (center), and her "aides" are shown on the attractive Wellesley campus. Tree Day, an annual ceremony nearly as old as the College itself, comes tomorrow. Presiding over the affair with Miss Smith will be (left to right), Charlotte Hanna of Goshen, Conn.; Clarinda Turner of Malden, Mass.; Josephine Boswell of Corcoran, Calif., and Betty Faye Smith of Kansas City, Mo.

Below: Tree Day ceremonies this year feature a dance-pageant based on Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass," with Deems Taylor's music. Featured players are Jean Thomas of Maplewood, N. J., as Alice, Priscilla Carter of North Dartmouth, Mass., as Humpty Dumpty, and Joan Guiterman of New Rochelle, N. Y., as The Jabberwocky. If it's not giving away a secret, Humpty Dumpty can peek out of little holes in the nose of that headpiece and find her way very skillfully among other dancers on the lawn. The group is shown just coming through the "looking glass" erected on the campus.

## Officials Approve Gas for Churchgoing

No penalties will be imposed upon any one who uses gasoline to go to or from church, it was announced today by high Federal authorities in New England.

"Stories of rumors of prosecutions for use of gasoline in going to and from church are ridiculous," said a joint statement by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, Massachusetts OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., and New England OPA Attorney Richard H. Field.

Earlier Mr. Brandon told newsmen:

"I know of nothing more essential to the welfare of America and the successful prosecution of the war than for the people to be given every opportunity not only to worship God in their own manner but especially to gather in churches or attend religious services for the purpose of asking help and guidance from Almighty God for the successful conclusion of the war."

## Sugar Price Violation

The Boston office of the OPA today asked Judge Francis J. W. Ford, in Federal Court, for an injunction to restrain Harry Sedar of Webster, Mass., wholesale sugar merchant, from selling sugar above the levels set by Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration. This is the first legal action brought in this State under the new price ceiling regulation.

The Government had 15 witnesses at the hearing at the Federal Building today prepared to testify.

James T. Pugh, attorney for Mr. Sedar, objected to including Ada Sedar, the sugar merchant's daughter, in the complaint filed by the OPA. He argued that she merely performed the clerical duties and never actually bought or sold sugar herself.

## Cache Uncovered

LOWELL, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Police Chief Michael H. Winn led a squad to the yard of Andreas Georgoulis today and uncovered a cache of 98 gallons of gasoline, some of which was stored in jugs and milk bottles, buried in the ground.

Authorities are conferring with Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity on the matter.

Mr. Georgoulis, who holds an "A" ration card, told police he had accumulated the fuel because he had to drive his wife to a hospital frequently.

## A Cards Dominate

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15 (AP)—One of highest percentages of "A" gasoline card registrants in Rhode Island was recorded in Newport, rationing officials said today, in reporting that of the 7,549 cards issued, 3,779—or better than 50 per cent—were to "A" card motorists.

It made little difference, however, whether one had an "A" card, a "B-3" or an "X" for gasoline stations bore "no gas" signs, and it was believed that no gasoline would be available until June 1, except for commercial users.

## Knox Presents Navy 'E' Flag At Fore River for 'Well Done'

Addressing a throng of thousands of begrimed but earnest, cheering workers at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company this afternoon, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared the nation is under a "terrible urgency" to become so powerful that it could not be crushed by the forces of "madmen" who would run the world with the help of "iron bars and brutal guards."

Mr. Knox made the address as he presented an "E for Excellence" pennant to the shipyard. It was the first time since the national defense emergency began — well over a year ago—that work had been halted at the shipyard for any purpose.

With the grease and dirt of the yard still upon them, workmen gathered for less than half an hour to hear the Secretary of the Navy, and then returned to their labors. The ceremonies took place beside a large war vessel now under construction at the ward.

Presenting a Navy "E" for excellence in production to the Fore River shipbuilding yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Secretary mentioned Hitler, Mussolini, and the militarists of Japan, and said, "The dreams on which these swindlers have fed their people are mad."

"There is only one way to stop a madman on the loose—by force," Mr. Knox said. "This is our job, your job, the job of everyone of the United Nations. The world cannot survive half mad and half sane. One or the other must rule."

Mr. Knox told the workers and officials of the firm that he could pay them the highest tribute—"well done."

"It is easy to imagine," he said, "that those identical words were spoken by the officer in command of the United States task force, in a certain battle which recently took place, much to Japan's sorrow, out in the Coral Sea. It is also easy to imagine that every patriotic American joins with that naval commander as he says 'well done.'"

## Gas Cards by Communities

The three-day registration for gasoline ration cards in Greater Boston communities showed the following totals for the various types of cards:

| City | A | B-1 | B-2 | B-3 | X | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belmont | 1,553 | 426 | 656 | 3,199 | 818 | 6,652 |
| Boston | 14,246 | 5,570 | 8,872 | 38,481 | 12,819 | 79,988 |
| Brookline | 3,452 | 583 | 797 | 5,031 | 1,372 | 11,235 |
| Cambridge | 4,657 | 1,468 | 1,778 | 4,738 | 2,265 | 14,906 |
| Malden | 1,969 | 496 | 888 | 3,757 | 989 | 8,123 |
| *Medford | 2,125 | 922 | 1,493 | 5,349 | 874 | 10,763 |
| *Newton | 5,202 | 951 | 1,299 | 7,788 | 1,890 | 17,156 |
| Quincy | 4,733 | 1,863 | 1,917 | 6,374 | 1,335 | 16,222 |
| Revere | 761 | 218 | 548 | 2,332 | 496 | 4,335 |
| Somerville | 2,772 | 1,207 | 1,716 | 5,179 | 1,347 | 12,221 |

*Unofficial.

## Navy Gives List of 'Missing' From Dec. 7 Until April 15

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Navy Department has released for publication this list of officers and men recorded as "missing" during the period from the attack on Pearl Harbor to April 15.

It is termed casualty list number 3.

[It was explained, however, that the classification "missing" covers those who cannot be accounted for and does not necessarily mean that the person named has been killed. Some so named may be prisoners of war and others may have been rescued at sea and landed at a spot where there is no opportunity to communicate with United States Naval authorities, it was pointed out.]

### Missing—Next of Kin Massachusetts

**Officers**

Clark, Preston Richter, Ensign, supply corps, Navy—father, Chester N. Clark, Beverly.

French, Joseph L., Ensign, Reserve—wife, Mrs. Janet French, South Swansea.

McPeake, Lawrence John, Lieutenant Commander, Navy—wife, Mrs. Lawrence John McPeake, Milton.

Payne, Benjamin, Lieutenant, Navy—wife, Mrs. Thomas Benjamin Payne, Woods Hole.

Sulkis, Leonard S., Ensign, Reserve—father, Emmanuel H. Sulkis, Brookline.

Woodruff, John Ford, Lieutenant (junior grade), Navy—father, Capt. J. W. Woodruff, U. S. N., U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown.

**Enlisted Men**

Balaski, Walter Joseph, baker, second class, Navy—guardian, Miss Lucy A. Turner, Worcester.

Bargiel, Stanley, storekeeper, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Sophia Bargiel, Adams.

Bishop, John James, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Bernard J. Bishop, Dorchester.

Blair, Kenneth Sutherland, chief signalman, Navy—mother, Mrs. Ethel Martha Blair, Cambridge.

Brannan, Thomas Leo, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Hawley Brannan, Somerville.

Brown, Charles Newton, machinist's mate, second class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Daisy A. Wilson, Newtonville.

Burns, Charles Joseph, shipfitter, third class, Navy—sister, Mrs. Dorothy Thorp, Cambridge.

Callahan, Leo Augustus, seaman, second class, Navy—father, Frank R. Callahan, Woburn.

Carrier, Raymond, yeoman, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Margaret Carrier, New Bedford.

Cipolla, Eugenio, machinist's mate, second class, Navy—father, Joseph Cipolla, Lawrence.

Coderre, Ernest Joseph, water tender, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Antonia Coderre, New Bedford.

Cross, Charles Leonard, Jr., torpedoman, first class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Margaret Ann Cross, Swampscott.

Cummings, Thomas William, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Harold Cummings, North Adams.

Czyzewski, Charles, painter, first class, Navy—father, John Czyzewski, Northampton.

Dalton, Charles Edward, seaman, first class, Navy—parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Dalton, Quincy.

Day, Raymond, pharmacist's mate, second class, Navy—guardian, Mrs. Mary S. Day, Lowell.

Di Giulio, Gori, chief machinist's mate, Navy—mother, Mrs. Agnes Di Giulio, Lynn.

Early, James Duigenn, water tender, first class, Navy—brother, William Early, Worcester.

Earlywine, Roland Ilo, yeoman, second class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Dorothy Earlywine, Gloucester.

Ekberg, Oscar Donald, machinist's mate, first class, navy—father, Carl O. Ekberg, Worcester.

Felice, Olindo, water tender, first class, navy—mother, Mrs. Rose Fantteozzi, Lynn.

Fischer, Ernest Otto Conrad, chief boatswain's mate, navy—father, Frederick A. Fischer, Worcester.

Gioncardi, Ralph Joseph, ship's cook, third class, navy—father, Joseph Gioncardi, Quincy.

Glassett, Francis Joseph, Jr., seaman, first class, navy—father, Francis Joseph Glassett, Sr., Somerville.

Grimaldi, Alfred Umberto, yeoman, third class, navy—mother, Mrs. Furtura Grimaldi, Springfield.

Guglietti, Albert David, gunner's mate, second class, navy—father, Paul Guglietti, West Warren.

Iverson, James Andrew, fireman, first class, navy—father, John Iverson, Lowell.

Jones, Clifford Earl, torpedoman, first class, navy—wife, Mrs. Mary Teresa Jones, Lawrence.

Kerr, William James, electrician's mate, third class, navy—father, Daniel J. Kerr, Newton Upper Falls.

Kiertianis, Stephen, machinist's mate, first class, navy—father, Stephen Kiertianis, Hudson.

Kraus, John Ernest, chief machinist's mate, navy—brother, Walter George Kraus, Springfield.

Lee, Richard Joseph, electrician's mate, second class, navy—mother, Mrs. Genevive M. Lee, Springfield.

Litchfield, Arthur Joseph, gunner's mate, second class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Jennie Litchfield, Worthington.

Long, Joseph Freeman, aviation ordnanceman, first class, Navy—father, John Henry Long, Somerville.

Lyons, Alfred Gregory, gunner's mate, third class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Lyons, New Bedford.

MacDonald, Robert Joseph, Jr., seaman, first class, Navy—father, Robert Joseph MacDonald, Sr., Methuen.

MacKillop, Donald, radioman, first class, Navy—father, Kenneth MacKillop, Medford.

Mattila, Martti Ciavi, chief storekeeper, Navy—father, Maurice Mattila, Gardner.

Maxwell, William Daniel, machinist's mate, second class, Navy—step-mother, Mrs. Louise E. Maxwell, Pittsfield.

Moffett, Joseph, pharmacist's mate, second class, Navy—father, Joseph Moffett, Jr., Lynn.

Normand, Joseph Raymond, radioman, second class, Navy—father, Frederick Normand, Lawrence.

Patch, Clifton Francis, chief machinist's mate, Navy—father, Clifton W. Patch, Fitchburg.

Patingre, Joseph Edward, water tender, second class, Navy—father, Rene Joseph Patingre, Springfield.

Rusek, Leonard, aerographer, first class, Navy—father, Joseph Rusek, Adams.

Saracina, Joseph John, boilermaker, second class, Navy—father, Michael Saracina, Lowell.

Scott, David Edward, gunner's mate, second class, Navy—father, Charles Edward Scott, Waltham.

Tsendeas, Elias, fireman, third class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Kalliope Tsendeas, Lowell.

Ustaszewski, Sigmund Henry, pharmacista's mate, second class, Navy—father, Francis Ustaszewski, Lynn.

Whitney, Gaylord Hill, carpenter's mate, second class, Navy—father, Bernard Whitney, Haverhill.

Wolkowicz, Joseph, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Albert Wolkowicz, Canada Flat, Warren.

Wynne, Edmund Griffith, fireman, second class, Navy—father, William J. Wynne, Springfield.

### Connecticut

**Officers**

Davis, Lewis Olcott, Lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, Navy, next of kin, wife, Mrs Lewis Olcott Davis, Middletown.

Winslow, Walter Gillespie, Lieutenant (junior grade), Naval Reserve, mother, Mrs. Irene G. Winslow, Stamford.

**Enlisted Men**

Abate, Leo Carmelo, seaman, first class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Frances Abate, Ansonia.

Aisop, Leo James, coxswain, Navy, wife, Mrs. Rosa Isabel Aisop, New London.

Aquino, Anthony Frank, chief yeoman, Navy, father, Carmino Aquino, Norwalk.

Barnes, Stanley Davenport, seaman, second class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Fannie Beattie, New London.

Berio, Alfred Edward, chief torpedoman, Navy, mother, Mrs. Catherine Berio, New Haven.

Carrara, Malcolm Anthony, ship's cook, first class, Navy, father, Anthony Carrara, Danbury.

Dombroski, Edwin Stanley, seaman, first class, Navy, father, Joseph Dombrowski Bridgeport.

Drabb, Andrew Joseph, chief commissary steward, Navy, mother, Mrs. Mary Drabb, Stratford.

Fetko, Joseph, seaman, second class, Navy, father, Nicholas Fetko, Bridgeport.

Giret, Andrew Joseph, fire controlman, first class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Bessie Giret, Wallingford.

Hirschberg, Louis, fire controlman, second class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Ethel Hirschberg, Bridgeport.

Lataukas, Edward John, pharmacist's mate, second class, Navy, father, Joseph Paul Lataukas, New Britain.

Loughlin, Thomas Philip, torpedoman, second class, Navy, father, William J. Loughlin, Hartford.

Marette, Ernest Hanson, signalman, second class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Jennie Marette, West Haven.

Moore, Thomas, seaman, first class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Catherine Moore Falcone, Waterbury.

Muir, Linwood Robert, quartermaster, first class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Florence Muir Sherwin, New London.

Pearson, Raymond Bertis, fireman, first class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Mary Pearson, Norwich.

Peltier, William Nelson, Jr., fireman, third class, Navy, parents, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Peltier, Sr., East Portchester.

Pickhardt, Thomas Vincent, gunner's mate, third class, Navy, father, William Pickhardt, Bellhaven.

Szymaszek, Edward Joseph, chief water tender, Navy, wife, Mrs. Mary Helen Szymaszek, Meriden.

Vitelli, Louis, shipfitter, third class, Navy, brother, Arthur A. Vitelli, Wallingford.

Wilson, Oscar Waldimar, chief radioman, Navy, mother, Mrs. Mary Wilson, New Haven.

### Maine

**Officers**

Lieut. Commander Louis Shane, Jr., Navy, wife, Winthrop.

Andrew James Randall, pay clerk, wife, West Pembroke, and mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Dandall, West Pembroke.

**Enlisted Men**

Claire Frederic Dunphey, electrician's mate, first class, wife, Mrs. Beatrice Evelyn Dunphy (10 Bruce Street), Machias.

Arthur Webster Lanigan, seaman, first class, Navy, mother, Mrs. Christine Roundy (35 Morrill Avenue), Waterville.

Harold Rutledge Walker, coxswain, Navy Reserve, wife, Mrs. Dorothy May Walker (7 Pillsbury Street), South Portland.

Bradford Dearborn Welch, signalman, second class, Navy, father, George G. Welch, Portland.

### Rhode Island

**Officers (none)**

**Enlisted Men**

Albea, Clyde William, Jr., signalman, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Thomas A. Hepburn, Jr., Providence.

Benton, Theron Taft, chief boatswain's mate, Navy—wife, Mrs. Catharine Virginia Benton, Newport.

Gentry, Samuel Allison, water tender, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Lutie M. Gentry Ray, East Greenwich.

Griffin, Earl Bradford, electrician's mate, first class, Navy—father John Edward Griffin, Riverside.

Hurlocker, Eddie Monrow, carpenter's mate, first class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Yvette Marie Hurlocker, West Warwick.

Johnson, Warren Edwin—Fireman, second class, Navy—father, Mr. Oscar E. Johnson, Cranston.

Morey, Ernest Allen, boatswain's mate, second class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Bertine Blackler, Providence.

Sullivan, George Byron, seaman, second class, Navy—father, William Henry Sullivan, Providence.

### Vermont

**Officers (None)**

**Enlisted Men**

Bessette, Chester Leon, chief commissary steward, Navy—father, Mose Bessette, Burlington.

Lamphere, Fayette Anthony, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Frank Joseph Lamphere, Underhill Center.

Mansfield, Tracy Henry, seaman, first class, Navy—father, Stanley F. Mansfield, Stowe.

Orth, Eugene, pharmacist's mate, second class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Edna Thomas Orth, Bellows Falls.

Sharrow, Robert James, seaman, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Bernice Guyette, St. Albans.

Tarquinio, Coffredo, signalman, second class, Navy—father, Agostino Tarquinio, Barre.

### New Hampshire

**Officers (None)**

**Enlisted Man**

Grebenstein, William Arthur, machinist's mate, first class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Annie Grebenstein, Newton.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Tulip show sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. For the first time in the Society's history, tulips grown only from American bulbs will be exhibited. The public is welcome to view these beautiful multi-colored flowers at Horticultural Hall, Huntington Avenue. Open until 9 p. m.

Concert by the Mystic Glee Club of Winchester, with proceeds going to the Red Cross. The Glee Club is under the direction of William Cruger, and the club accompanist is Kenneth Moffatt. In the Winchester High School auditorium at 8 p. m.

Illustrated talk on the handling of incendiary bombs will be given by Lieut. James J. Donovan of the Boston Fire Department before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum. At the Boston English High School auditorium, Montgomery Street, South End, at 8 p. m. Admission is free.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey's three-ring circus. A parade of the season's holidays, a colorful extravaganas by Norman Bel Geddes; Gargantua and Mlle. Toto, clownland; Ballet of the Elephants, a choreographic tour de force; and 20 other eye-filling acts. Under the simulated "big top" of Boston Garden each evening at 8:15 p. m. and afternoon at 2:15 p. m. through Sunday. Prices range from 75 cents to $3.

### Saturday

Nature talks at the New England Museum of Natural History. "Maple Sugar," and "Spring Wild Flowers" will be the topics of these sound film illustrated lectures. There will be two showings at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., both free to the Public. At the Museum on Berkeley Street.

"Boys' and Girls' Exhibition," by Mrs. Sayward, will be the topic of a forenoon discussion to be given at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Piano recital at the Gardner Museum by Albion Metcalf. At 2:45 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 6.**

## President Submits Postmastership List

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the following postmastership nominations:

Connecticut—Joseph M. Halloran, New Britain.

Massachusetts—John T. Sheehan, Worcester.

Maine—Helen C. Donahue, Portland.

New Hampshire—Dorothy D. Clark, Hancock.

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# Norwegian 'Twists' Adorn the Many New Homes in Sheridan Hills in Wellesley

## Boyhood Recollections Creep Into Architect's Designs

**The Real Estate Week**
**A Friday Feature**

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Food is sacred to Norwegians, and rather than waste it they will store unused scraps in warehouses for years marked with a peculiar red and blue pole.

What does this have to do with new home communities? Nothing to any other new home community than Sheridan Hills in Wellesley. There the architect, Gustav Hagen, is a Norwegian. And his interesting architectural touches include one of these poles jutting up from the garage of one of his houses.

This adds up to the conclusion that being an architect requires close attention to details, while looking for a new home can hold the makings of a liberal education.

**Pole Decorates Garage**

In Sheridan Hills where the last of a large group of approximately $10,000 houses are leaping over the hurdles of Government priorities into the open market, the blue and red pole decorates the garage of a distinctive, colonial, seven-room home with a modernistic flavor. Actually there is an automobile, and not food, stored inside the garage although in these times it would not be surprising to find the ultimate owners building shelves for canned-good supplies in the corners.

And the people who buy the place might hope that the "stabur," as the pole is called by Mr. Hagen, would keep unwanted tire and gasoline people away.

**Boyhood Recollections**

Be that as it may, the stabur points to the peculiar touch of an architect who likes to be different, who taps the recollections of his boyhood days in Norway for the ideas that lift his homes out of the category of "everyday building."

"Although I have been in this country for many years now," Mr. Hagen said, "the traditions of my former homeland are so strong that I cannot yet throw away any usable food scraps."

To enliven his houses, it may be an old Norwegian church bell that graces Mr. Hagen's designs. Or it may be a liberal use of the modernistic mixed with the strictly colonial marking the Norwegian as a "continental" contributor to Wellesley architecture.

Mr. Hagen has not found New Englanders over slow in accepting combinations of "picture" windows with the small, tiny-paned colonial variety. Some, of course, will not even allow a break in the traditional Cape Cod roof to permit the installation of dormer windows. Others will follow Mr. Hagen as far as a half-front overhang plus an assortment of windows, preferring to be practical instead of aesthetical. Still other, and these are the careful students of architecture, insist that it is possible to be practical without breaking too strongly with tradition.

**Viking Period**

But all of these home owners and home seekers enjoy the peculiar Norwegian twists like the "stabur."

The pole idea dates back to the Viking period, according to Mr. Hagen, and took the place over food storage houses previously occupied by the cross. The blue color signifies heaven to the Norwegian, the red, life.

Looking closely, one discovers tiny, black crosses on the pole, the marks of those unbelievers who still thought the cross more potent. So they "sneaked up in the night, tradition states, to give the pole added significance as a protection for their food supplies."

It costs money to add these touches to a house. And it isn't at all necessary, only to an architect who enjoys his work. The pole had to be especially made by hand and took considerable time. But where's the fun in this game of building, asked Mr. Hagen, if an architect can't be different?

Sheridan Hills is different. There are scarcely two homes bearing the slightest resemblance to each other in a total of nearly 100 built in two years.

In the house adorned with the "stabur" the attached garage contains a study and lavatory in the rear with a liberal storage space under the pitched roof. Thus, the study is easily accessible to the kitchen, for the housewife's rest periods, on the first floor, yet it has all the privacy of a guest house.

**Two-House Trend**

According to Mahlon Hill, Sheridan Hills developer, families are buying two houses these days instead of one. They find that money in real estate not only reaps regular dividends but it is certain to appreciate in value during the next few years. One family that bought two houses at a time is collecting enough rent on one to pay the mortgage dues on the rented house with some left over to help defray the costs of the other.

The "two-house" trend, said Mr. Hill, is quite general throughout Greater Boston.

### Bay State Leads

Insured home loans by savings and loan associations in Massachusetts totalled $1,605,600 during March against a total of $620,300 for Connecticut and $42,000 for Maine, according to the Federal Savings and Loan Corporation, today.

### Builds Own Home

A biology teacher in Greenfield, Mass., has spent his spare time in the last year or so building a new home for himself from the foundation up. It cost him only $4,200, but the city appraises his work at $8,000 to $9,000. The only part of the house he did not tackle was the chimney and fireplace.

### Home Ties

There's a man living down on Cape Cod who has been reading regularly about the houses in this column but still thinks his place "can top them all." Cards, letters, etc., have been received attesting to his faith in "a home that looks out over the water from a site that must be seen to be appreciated."

But he is only one of dozens who have invited us to visit them for proof of their convictions. Even thought we cannot get to see them all (particularly in these days of gasoline shortages) we have proof of one thing, that home holds so strong a place in the affections of the people that their inability to get away from it these days will only serve to bind those home ties tighter.

And those with the restless urge to get "out on the road" may learn that home has many diversions of its own as entertaining as and even more practical than the automobile.

By a Staff Photographer

**Not Strictly Colonial but Definitely Practical**

**These Sheridan Hills homes, completed just under the Government priorities wire, have distinctive touches that mark the liberal viewpoint of Architect Gustav Hagen, a Norwegian with a flair for the modern and reverence for tradition. The Dutch Colonial is not colonial in its windows, dormers, and recessed doorway. The Cape Cod with a "picture" window combines the beauty of the colonial with a highly modernistic feature. It's the Hagen way of saying, "Let's be colonial, but let's make the house livable too."**

## Warning Given To Fishermen Finding 'Cans'

Warning fishermen against careless handling of "any cylindrical objects with flat or rounded ends that are picked up in nets or drags from the sea bottom," Capt. C. G. Roemer, District Coast Guard officer of the First Naval District today notified mariners and fishing interests that such objects might contain explosives.

Any can buoy or spherical shaped object floating on the water should be avoided and its location reported to the Coast Guard, the warning stated. Objects hauled up from the bottom should be loaded into a small boat if possible, and towed to the nearest Coast Guard station. Any object hauled up should not be allowed to sink or to be dumped overboard, once it is on the surface, as an explosion may occur under such conditions that might sink any near-by craft, it was pointed out.

## Cheer of Music Instruments Spread Widely by R. I. Women

**The Week in Rhode Island**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15—A small group of Rhode Island women, working quietly without benefit of the fanfare attending most civilian defense activities, has earned national recognition and appreciation from far-flung bases for its project of providing musical instruments for men in the armed services.

The group was organized several months ago by the Rhode Island Federation of Music Clubs. Its slogan was "music for defense" and its program called for collecting musical instruments, sheet music and phonograph records and distributing them to groups of service men. Instruments from Rhode Island have been sent to American soldiers in Australia, Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland, as well as to dozens of camps and bases nearer home.

So successful has the program been that the War Services Committee of the joint Army and Navy Committee in Washington has named the Rhode Island group the eastern depository for all musical instruments contributed for the use of service men. The area includes the entire Atlantic seaboard.

Among the many notes of appreciation received is one from a woman in Alabama whose son recently arrived in Australia with the American troops. On that long journey across the Pacific, the shipboard music was provided by phonographs and other musical instruments sent from Rhode Island.

On occasion the Rhode Island group has been called upon to work swiftly. One afternoon notice was received that 500 soldiers had arrived at an armory where there were no facilities for entertainment. Within two hours the group had delivered to the armory several radios and phonographs and 167 phonograph records—plus a few card tables and a large batch of cookies.

On another occasion word was received that several hundred soldiers were cooped up in a barnlike structure at an eastern embarkation point, with the prospect they would be there several days before the transport ships were ready. The only entertaining device was a player piano equipped with a single roll—"Mighty Like a Rose."

Soon after the Rhode Island group received the word, a shipment was on its way. Included were 70 music rolls, eight portable radio sets, several phonographs and more than 200 phonograph records.

All the equipment has been left at the embarkation point to be used by other groups of soldiers who may be assigned there.

Only instruments or machines in good working order are taken over by the committee. In some cases valuable instruments have been obtained from patriotic donors and sent on their way to the service men.

The women principally responsible for the work are: Mrs. Ada Holding Miller, President of the Rhode Island Federation of Music Clubs; Mrs. Gertrude J. Chase, Miss Mabel Woolsey, and Miss Irene Mulick.

At the moment the committee is on the hunt for a bass drum, and its members are searching attics and cellars for such an instrument.

**Few Carpenters on WPA**

There are only 12 carpenters on the Work Projects Administration rolls in Rhode Island, Byron F. Hopkins, Deputy State Administrator for WPA, announced this week. This information became known this week when the new Rheem shipyard at Field's Point announced that it now had 325 carpenters on the job and was searching for 500 more. Presumably most of the additional 500 will have to be drawn from outside the State, from retirement or from private industry.

Ten of the 12 carpenters still on WPA, Mr. Hopkins said, are more than 55 years old and five of them are over 64. All 12 are working at an Army base near-by.

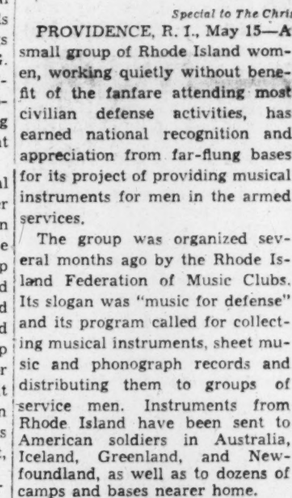
**Lobstering Falls Off**

The lobster industry in Rhode Island is declining almost to the vanishing point.

In the boom years as many as 200 or 300 lobster boats were busy during the season. But only 56 went out last year and only 10 are lobstering now.

The war is at least partly to blame for the decline. Many of the lobstermen are now working in shipyards. Others have found it more lucrative to rent out their boats at war construction jobs, boat and skipper for $100 a week.

### *Wins Honors*



Hollander & Feldman

**Miss Frances Stout**

Beach Bluff, Mass., student who yesterday was given the "Penn Hall Girl" award, highest honor of Penn Hall Junior College, Chambersburg, Pa., based on her scholarship and leadership ability, character and athletic participation.

## *All Is Calm Behind Scenes At the Circus*

By Laura B. Haddock
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

"Once you've been a year with the circus, you're ruined for any other life," smiled Margaret Graham, former equestrienne and now wardrobe mistress with the Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey Circus now at Boston Garden.

It was hard for her to say just why. "It's exciting," she hazarded, "and you're in a different city almost every day sometimes, and you get to like the routine, too."

We were perched on a wooden chest marked with a large black 8, and just then a girl turned her back for Margaret to hook her up in her costume for the "spec," as they call the flamboyant opening spectacle of the show.

The wardrobe room was a surprisingly calm place. Quite the noisiest things about it were the bright-hued costumes hanging in orderly rows, glinting with spangles, gleaming with satin, and the whole place a maze of fiery green and vivid pink and red.

**Circus a Friendly Place**

The girls were then putting on their brief scarlet costumes for the aerial ballet and web number, and as they stood in the doorway ready for their call, one said casually to another, "I find if you give your hand a twist, like this"—she demonstrated it—"after you get your wrist up into the rope, . . ." and the other girl imitated her, and presently they went into the ring for what looked to the breathless audience to be an extremely difficult routine high in the air on looped ropes.

There is an atmosphere of genuine friendliness between the girls of the circus, which is probably a good thing, as Margaret said, due to the fact that they have to live in almost unbelievably close quarters in the dressing rooms. One hardly thinks of the circus as a calm affair, yet that is what prevails behind the scenes—complete poise and order and good nature.

Most of the headliners have been born into the circus, according to Mrs. Ella Bradna, who has perhaps been with Ringling Bros. as long as anyone. She and her husband came to the show 40 years ago from Europe, when they had been married only a year.

**41 Years With Circus**

May 28 will be their forty-first anniversary, and they will have a little party for a few of their friends in the show, she says. Mrs. Bradna was a bareback rider at the age of 12, when, with her sisters and brothers she was a part of her own father's circus. "Bareback riders have to begin training when they are children," she said emphatically, "otherwise they never have the 'feel' of the thing, they are never graceful."

"The way we learned bareback riding in Europe," she went on, "we learned everything on the ground first before we ever got up on a horse." She trains her own horse always, and never allows anyone else to ride him. He is "White Eagle," a magnificent pure-bred Arabian, the only one of his breed in the Ringling stables, and Mrs. Bradna is immensely proud of him.

A number of the performers are refugees. Arthur Konyot, one of the trainers of the Liberty Horses, walked across Poland with his wife and two children, to escape the Nazi onrush. Elly Ardelty, star of the trapeze, has a husband in the captive French army.

Although a daily matinee and evening performance, and many a one-night stand, make it impossible for the circus family to have much outside life, they have a fine time, nevertheless. They have parties on any and every excuse. Performers imitate one another's acts; the roustabouts give stake-driving contests; like sailors who go rowing on shore-leaves, they give shows for their own amusement.

Many of the boys and girls of the circus marry each other, but it is an unwritten law that the marriages must take place in the winter season and not on the road. The 65 pretty, young girls who do the fill-in acts, ride on the elephants and the floats, and parade in the spectacle are as carefully watched over as they would be at home—even more so.

Everyone seems to agree that life in the tents is much better than the indoor stops. Performers in the big acts have their own tent and a wagon, as well, and on hot days they can sit outside in the shade, and there's more room for everybody.

By a Staff Photographer

**Known to Millions of Circus Goers**

**Mrs. Ella Bradna, wife of Equestrienne Master Fred Bradna, has been with Ringling Brothers-Barnum Bailey Circus—now showing at the Boston Garden—for 40 years. A bareback rider since a child, she is shown here on "White Eagle," a pure-bred white Arabian.**

## U. S. Jury Begins Probe of Russian Revolution Party

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Six witnesses whose names were withheld appeared yesterday before a Federal grand jury as it began its investigation of the all Russian revolutionary Fascist Party, one of whose purposes, the Government charges, was to unite with Japan and Germany for the overthrow of the Soviet regime in Russia.

The estate of the party's leader, Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, of Thompson, was visited by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents last Saturday and documents and other articles seized. Mr. Vonsiatsky was questioned, but not arrested.

Assistant United States Attorney Robert P. Butler said the ramifications of the investigation made it necessary to conceal the identity of all witnesses. He added that Thomas J. Dodd, assistant to the Attorney General, who is in charge of the investigation here, would issue a statement for publication at the close of each session of the grand jury which is expected to spend about two weeks on the case.

## Forest Fire Suspect Arrested

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis issued a bench warrant today charging a volunteer fireman with starting or attempting to start eight blazes which caused $3,000,000 damages in this state and neighboring Rhode Island.

The volunteer, Edward F. LaCasse, was blamed in the warrant with setting two fires in his home town of Plainfield which he himself later helped to fight.

Sergeant Frank N. Kenny of the Rhode Island State Police, present in the Putnam courthouse when Mr. LaCasse appeared before Judge Inglis, said the prisoner also would be charged with arson in "about eight counts" in Rhode Island.

Mr. LaCasse, a railroad section foreman arrested last night, sat silently with his head lowered during his brief court appearance, at which Judge Inglis fixed bonds for his release at $10,000. The formality of putting the prisoner to plea was postponed a week.

The Connecticut warrant charged that Mr. LaCasse, married and the father of one child, set fires to two buildings in Plainfield on Jan. 19, 1941, and April 5, 1942.

The warrant accused him also of starting a fire in a barn on April 21 and two land fires in Sterling on April 30, and attempting to start three land fires on May 10 in Sterling and Plainfield.

Rhode Island and Connecticut, announcing Mr. LaCasse's arrest last night in a joint statement, said he confessed setting several blazes.

The fires burned over many square miles in the towns of Sterling (Conn.), bordering Plainfield on the north, and Greene and Coventry, R. I.

## Food Prices Steady in the Boston Markets

**Weekly Food Shopping Report**

Buyers in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today found comparatively little change in food prices from quotations of a week ago.

Federal ceilings on many items are to become effective next Monday, but shoppers voiced the opinion today that the glamor of bargain-hunting would still continue, because ceilings affect only maximum prices, and leave the merchants free to shave off a little from their asking prices if they desire to appeal to new customers.

Housewives were quick to interpret the efforts of the Government to halt the steady increase of prices as leaving them opportunity for shopping around to advantage, pointing out that ceilings vary in accordance with the highest prices each merchant quoted in the month of March.

Therefore the store whose highest price in March on a specific item was lower than a competitor is now to be unable to sell that item for a price as high as the competitor.

Today's prices give little encouragement to the bargain hunter, however. Eggs are a bit lower, with cut-price stores quoting large, nearby, fresh eggs at 37 cents, compared with 38 cents a week ago and 39 cents two weeks ago. Butter, which cut-price stores offered at 44 cents a pound last week, is today 43 cents.

Seafood is somewhat lower in price, if changed at all, and fresh mackerel, now more plentiful than at any time this year, is 15 cents a pound in the down-town stores and as low as nine cents a pound in cut-price stores. Lobsters are lower, too, with medium-sized live lobsters offered at 40 cents a pound, and fresh opened lobster meat $1.85 a pound. Cut-price stores are offering boiled lobsters today at 95 cents for three lobsters. Practically all other seafood items are steady

Meats are as high as in recent weeks. Loins of pork for roasts are as high as 38 cents in Faneuil Hall stalls, and it is difficult to find good loins under 35 cents. Cut-price stores omit pork from their advertisements which indicates to shoppers that the price is high.

Legs of lamb are high, with 35 cents commonly asked for spring lamb. Beef continues as in recent weeks, with cut-price stores offering a selected group of steaks and roasts at 39 cents a pound. From this level the prices range upward, depending on whether the merchant rolls his cuts in a layer of comparatively inexpensive fat, or markets them all trimmed before weighing, as well as other merchandising circumstances. Chuck roast can be had as low as 29 cents a pound, though some merchants ask 35 cents.

Poultry, though high, is perhaps as good a buy from the cost viewpoint as anything. Turkey ranges from 35 to 45 cents a pound; chicken 29 to 42; fowl 29 to 35; capons 37 to 42, and ducks 21 to 27 cents.

In fruits and vegetables, the lower prices on strawberries is a feature, as the season rapidly approaches the "shortcake" and strawberry festival time. Berries from the South are plentiful and are priced as high as 35 cents a quart, but chain stores that have been asking all the way from 20 to 30 cents a quart in recent days are now asking 15 cents a quart.

On the other hand bananas are scarce and a real luxury. Though they are noticeably greener than for many years, those that are on display are often 15 cents a pound or more, against five cents in normal times as a "low."

Summer squash from the South is on the market with prices around 10 to 15 cents a pound. Asparagus is more plentiful and a large bunch can be had for 25 cents in some stores, with prices ranging upward from that level. New potatoes are as low as 25 cents for six pounds. Texas onions can be had as low as 19 cents for four pounds. Carrots, spinach, lettuce, cucumbers, cabbage, and many other vegetables are in good supply at fairly steady prices.

## Hub Registration Begins on May 18

The Boston Board of Election Commissioners today announced registration for next autumn's election would begin May 18.

The date of registration was set ahead a month and a half this year in order that service men now at home may conveniently register and later vote by mail if necessary, William A. Motley Jr., Chairman of the Board, explained.

## Church Service For Salem Masons

Scottish Rite groups in the vicinity of Salem, Mass., are to attend a special church service May 17, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Salem, in observance of the Diamond Jubilee year of the Northern Supreme Council.

Members of Massachusetts Consistory, of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, are to participate in the observance, according to Norman K. Wiggin, Commander in Chief. The Rev. Charles W. G. Lyon, Prior of Massachusetts Consistory is to conduct the services, with special music by a quartet.

The year 1942 marks the 75th anniversary of the Northern Supreme Council, though the Supreme Council dates from 1813. In the early years there were schismatic bodies and the present coalition of all the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite having colorable claims to recognition, occurred on May 17, 1867.

## Large Area in Maine To Have Blackout Tonight

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 15 (AP)—Col. Francis H. Farnum, State Civilian Defense Director, said the largest group of Maine cities and towns—79—to join in a blackout so far would be in darkness tonight from 9:30 to 9:50.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# Cambridge Area Mirrors Nation's All-Out Effort to Win War Decisively

## War Workers Get First Call on Housing

The national wartime effort, with its innumerable priorities and preferences—let alone restrictions—has hit the low-income families of Cambridge, some 1,600 of whom had made applications for the 324 apartments of the city's new Washington Elms project.

Originally planned as a slum-clearance program which would provide clean and comfortable housing facilities for many of those in low-income brackets, the Government—now looking first to the needs of its war production workers—has ordered a 30-day preference in applications from workers in war industries.

The local Housing Authority is now working co-operatively with Government officials to obtain housing facilities for those employed in such nearby plants as the Watertown Arsenal as a means of speeding up production by enabling workers to live nearer their places of employment.

So, for another month or so, these 1,600 applications from low-income families of Cambridge must be held in abeyance as the more essential war-production workers are given the preference.

Already, one Taunton, Mass., family, another from Bryantville on Cape Cod, and still another from Worcester—the heads of which are all employed at the Watertown Arsenal—have made the change, or will do so very shortly. And there are indications that more will follow in their footsteps.

In this way, these important workers in the war effort will be brought closer to their places of employment, for nearly all of Cambridge's heavy industry plants are on a 100 per cent war production basis, and many of the others are contributing a large share toward this end.

It is natural, too, that in renting these once-planned low-rental apartments to better-paid workers that rents should be increased. Such rents will vary from $30 to $55 a month, a figure based not only on the size of the apartments, themselves, but upon the larger salaries of the war workers.

As a result, some study is being given to the possibility, in such instances, of reimbursing the city to a larger extent than was at first contemplated in this local and Government-financed project.

Under the original plan, the city was to get a certain percentage of the returns from rentals, based on the lower rates. Now, with war workers able to pay higher rents—and still obtain excellent housing facilities for their money—the city may benefit accordingly.

It is hoped that war workers will find the rents so attractive that many will take advantage of the 30-day preference. Applications are being received not only at the Housing Authority offices on the project, but by personnel managers of a number of war-production plants.

Meanwhile, the low-income applicants, while patriotically refraining from voicing any loud protest, naturally are somewhat disappointed. They feel, however, that it's all a part of the national war effort and therefore are taking it in the right way.

## Attractive Arlington Holds Much of Interest to Visitors

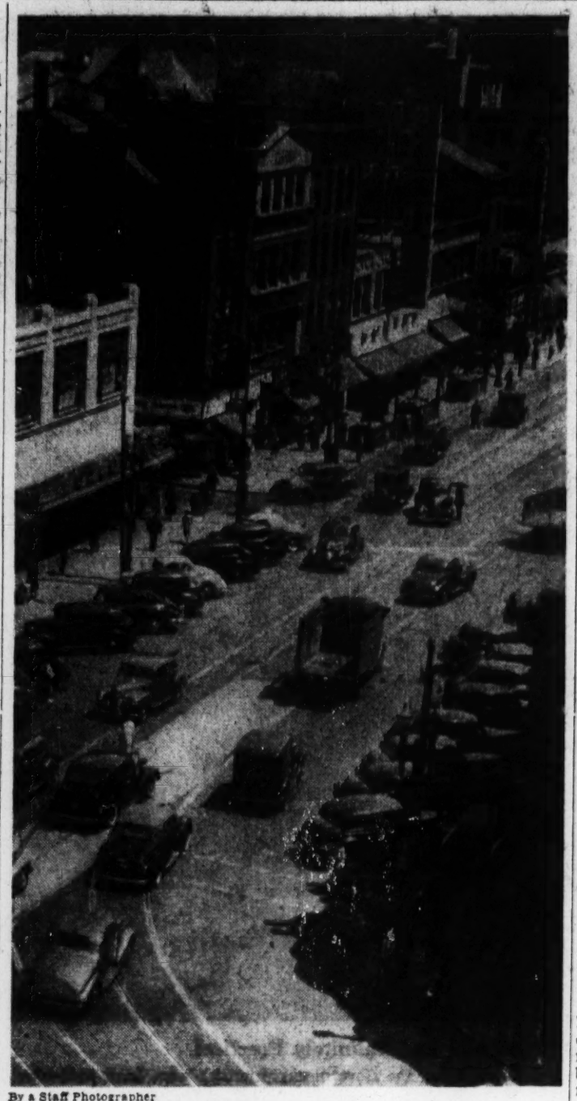
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ARLINGTON, Mass. — Beauty breaks unexpectedly upon the traveler's view just now as he drives into Arlington Center and catches a glimpse of the Town Hall gardens, given by public spirited citizens about two years ago. Lilacs in flower and azaleas, emerald lawns and graceful sculpture, including one of the Indian statues by the town's own Cyrus E. Dallin, furnish a thrill of pleasure in the middle of Massachusetts Avenue.

The Town Hall, a gift of the family of the late Eli Robbins, donors of the gardens, is one of the finest buildings in the Commonwealth. While Arlington, in the words of the Town Clerk, Earl A. Ryder, recently re-elected for three more years, is not "big for spending," the financial condition is reported good, bonded indebtedness having decreased from $1,915,000 in 1930 to $300,000. Chiefly a residential section for people whose business is in Boston, the town has little local industry, the largest industrial firm being the David Buttrick Company, dairy producers.

The population is over 40,000, and Arlington could be a city but prefers to remain a town with a limited form of town-meeting government. Although "it may be a little cumbersome," Mr. Ryder says, "it provides safeguards and protection to taxpayers by its many checks and double-checks." It has 14 precincts, each served by from 12 to 21 elected town-meeting members.

Arlington was originally the second parish of Cambridge, granting farmlands as early as 1635. Between Cambridge and Concord, it became a center of market gardening. The farms have since disappeared, but in the 19th century the Arlington "Crosby" corn was nearly as well known as the Concord grape. Its library is said to be the oldest free public library in Massachusetts, and its juvenile library the oldest of its kind in the United States.



By a Staff Photographer

**Cambridge's Busy Central Square**

**Retail business center, where thousands of Cambridge shoppers are drawn by department stores, markets, specialty shops and banks.**

## Belmont Ranks High in Civilian Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BELMONT, Mass.—Still definitely a "town of homes," with a determination to retain the zoning restrictions which keep industry outside its borders, Belmont has developed one of the finest report centers in the State's system of Civilian Defense. Out of a population of about 27,000, more than 2,400 are enrolled as auxiliary policemen, first aiders, auxiliary firemen, air-raid wardens and so forth. In fact, before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued his proclamation ordering the state-wide organizing of Civilian Defense groups, this town had its group in training. Its methods have been copied far and wide.

The first drive for the purchase of war bonds, conducted by the local post of the American Legion, has resulted already in pledges to the amount of $800,000, and that is just a start. This green residential section, occupying between four and five square miles, has been developing since 1636. It was, until the middle of the nineteenth century, a part of west Cambridge.

The town is often complimented on its financial condition. It runs on a proud "pay as you go policy." Last year the tax rate was reduced from $29.20 to $27.40, and it has been decided to keep it at that level this year. Quite a number of the voters are undeclared concerning party politics, but the majority are registered as Republicans. The form of government is representative, with 36 members from each of the seven precincts, and three selectmen. The selectmen now in office are J. Watson Flett, Gilmore C. Dickey and Charles R. Betts. The town clerk is Charles B. Wiggin.

Belmont numbers among its residents many persons distinguished in various professions and educational work. Some of them are Dr. George B. Waterhouse of the metallurgy department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now in Washington in the Office of Production Management; Prof. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard University; Raymond D. Douglass, professor of mathematics, and Prof. Robley D. Evans, teacher of physics, the last two both at the Institute of Technology. The Bar is represented there by such residents as Judge Arthur P. Stone, senior presiding municipal judge in Middlesex county; and Judge John C. Pappas, of the Superior Court.

Houses in Belmont are still, for the most part, of the single or two-family type. The three shopping sections are Belmont Center, Cushing Square and the Waverley district. There are several lower-grade schools and a high school. The playgrounds and the popular, open-air swimming pool are supervised by young men and women who are college seniors. There are two country clubs. Clubs include a Grange, two Masonic lodges and a chapter, the Eastern Star, Rotary, and Knights of Columbus. The Belmont Dramatics Club recently produced a play for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

## Rindge Technical Placing Boys in Industry Daily

While students in many schools are counting the days until they graduate—straining at the leash which ties them to Commencement Day—this situation does not apply at the Rindge Technical School.

This Cambridge institute of learning is placing boys in industry every day, and has been doing so since February—boys who will return to the school for graduation exercises on June 2, but who already are participating actively in the war effort.

The workshop program of war workers at Rindge is Federally sponsored and financed, although the School, itself, is part of the Cambridge public school system.

According to Francis T. McCabe, head master, more than 100 students in the woodworking department are co-operating in the building of scale model airplanes for the Navy Department as part of a program under the auspices of the State Department of Education.

Rindge plays another important part in the war effort, too. A portion of the building has been remodeled and is used as an air-raid warning center. Teachers take regular part in the Civilian Defense activities. And, just as in other schools, the teachers have been busy of late with the rationing of sugar and gasoline, and are ready for the next on the list.

## Watertown Is Widely Known For Its United States Arsenal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Latest developments in one of the country's largest manufacturing towns are, as might be expected, concerned with the defense industry. The Federal Government has taken over the property of the Vose & Sons Piano Company and that of the Simmons Company, manufacturers of bedding, to enlarge the Watertown arsenal.

It was in 1816 that President Madison directed the turning of the Charlestown arsenal ground into a naval repair yard, and the selection of a new site for the manufacture of arms. The Massachusetts Legislature therefore passed an act authorizing the purchase of land in Watertown.

From 1835 to 1860 the arsenal produced wheeled carriages for 24, 32 and 42-pounder guns, seacoast carriages for eight and ten-inch guns, and cartridges for small arms. During the Civil War the plant was enlarged, and 809 persons were employed. Names on the pay roll decreased in number to 16 in 1871. During the first world war they increased in number to 5,093, and have been climbing to that level again during the past year.

**Nearly 36,000**

Though this busy town on the Charles River, settled in 1630, had in 1900 a population of only 9,706, nearly 36,000 persons are now registered as citizens. Many of the manufacturers are now in the defense industry, including the Haartz-Mason-Grower Company, the Hood Rubber Company, the Van Keuren Company, makers of precision tools, the Western Electric Company, and William Underwood Company, making foodstuffs for the Army and Navy.

About half the workers, according to George B. Wellman, Town Clerk, are non-residents, commuting from near-by cities such as Boston and Cambridge. With all its industries, he points out, a traveler may drive for miles through the district and see only residential streets. Many of the factories are concentrated in the eastern section.

The town seal depicts an English settler holding out a loaf of bread to a native Indian, who dangles a fish as an exchange peace offering. The record left by Capt. Roger Clap, who in 1630 landed at Nantasket Point and rowed up the Charles River to Gerry's Landing, with a party of the first colonists, reads: "so we sent a man with a Bisket, and changed the Cake for a Bass. Afterwards they supplied us with Bass, exchanging a Bass for a Bisket Cake, and were very friendly to us."

**Naming of Town**

The first mention of the town appears in a record of A Court of Assistants holding September 17, 1630, which reads: "It is ordered, that Trimountain shall be called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; and towne vpon Charles Ryver, Watertown."

Representative government is still the form preferred, with a limited town meeting. Peacetime industries include paints and varnishes, clothing, wood and metal finishes for interiors, soda fountains, canned foods, electric signs, bakeries, automobile switches and cleansing and dyeing.

Watertown is the home of the famous educational center for the blind, the Perkins Institution, which made such an impression on the English novelist, Charles Dickens, when he visited it a century ago. Six Presidents of the United States had Watertown ancestors: Coolidge, the two Adamses, Taft, Garfield and Pierce.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# Cambridge's Industrial Power Adds Sinews to America's Strong Defense

## Conversion of Plants to War Output Rushed

By Everett M. Smith
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Mum's the word in Cambridge today.

Which is only proper in a City of this sort—devoted in peacetime to the production of scores of nationally known products from soap to candy and from rubber and steel products to college graduates . . . but now throbbing in the general all-out war production program.

In fact, "hum" is the word which probably best describes the University City. For, despite the necessary hush of censorship, there's a hum of industrial activity here that never has been experienced in this great mercantile center.

Engage any Cambridge industrialist or businessman in conversation today, and when it comes to talking about his line of work he becomes peculiarly silent and uncommunicative. Cambridge is working for Uncle Sam today. And Uncle Sam is widely cautious about broadcasting his business, especially where it concerns the war effort.

However, there are a few things that can be told. Among them is the fact that Cambridge is one of 11 leading Massachusetts municipalities in which reside nearly one-half of the gainful workers of the State. And Cambridge is one of the same 11 cities in which reside slightly more than half of the wage-earners in the manufacturing industries, and slightly more than two-thirds of the wage-earners employed in the State in wholesale and retail trade.

### A Busy Place

All of which makes Cambridge a very busy place.

And it is becoming increasingly busy day by day. The 221 Cambridge establishments employing 21,269 workers in February of this year had jumped this to 21,796 in March—an increase of 2.5 per cent. Pay rolls which in February showed a total of $623,482 in the monthly report to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries had increased to $651,207 in March—a gain of 4.4 per cent.

These figures covered not only manufacturing concerns, of which 87 reported in Cambridge, but also those engaged in turning out bakery products, boots and shoes, chemicals and allied products, confectionery, rubber goods, and printing, both book and job.

Wholesale business in Cambridge showed a slight gain during the same period, and retail business climbed by 1.5 per cent. Building contractors reported an increase of 13.4 per cent, and all others a gain of 28.8 per cent in March over February, 1942.

Slowly but surely, during the past year, Cambridge concerns engaged in almost any sort of manufacturing activity have been converted to war production, and up to this point no serious effects have been felt, according to Frank H. Townsend, President of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce.

### Skilled Workers

Cambridge industries, Mr. Townsend added, have been fortunate in being able to obtain many skilled workers. This has been due largely to the fact that for four years the City has maintained a training program in its technical schools. Key jobs have been filled from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and from Harvard University.

Although considerable plant expansion has taken place in Cambridge during the past year, many of those concerns holding primary war contracts have been amply taken care of by the smaller companies in the city. It has not been necessary to go outside.

"We like to think of this as the so-called 'family plan,' rather than the 'mother-hen' plan in effect in so many large industrial cities," said Mr. Townsend. "Everyone here knows everyone else, and we like to keep the business in the family."

One member of this large "family" of Cambridge industrial firms, the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, was the first to manufacture woven rubber hose. At the time when all the world rode bicycles—and for a time it looked as though there might be a return to that era—this company was the largest producer of bicycle tires. And it is reported that the first pneumatic tire ever vulcanized was so repaired in the works of this firm.

Today, Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company is engaged almost entirely, either directly or indirectly, with goods used in war work. The plant is doing a great deal of work for the Army, Navy, and the Air Corps, although officials do not feel free to discuss the exact nature of the business.

### Industrial Hose

The remainder of the business is devoted to the making of industrial hose and woven belting, much of which is used in plants operated by the heavy industries. These heavy industries, in turn, are engaged almost wholly on war work.

The firm is able to take care of its consumer business only where the customers are able to furnish a high priority rating, so that the production can be said to be practically 100 per cent devoted to the war effort.

The same may be said with regard to another "rubber" member of the Cambridge industrial "family"—the H. M. Sawyer & Son Company — makers of raincoats, overshoes, and other rubberized and oiled products for the armed services. A priority business, the Sawyer firm is employed about 85 per cent on Government war contracts, and production has been more than doubled since August, 1940.

This firm helped design one product for the Navy, and has been supplying it for the past 10 years. Today, this work has been greatly expanded, and the plant is operating one shift 48 hours a week. The nature of the work is such that it is impossible to work more than one shift, since the oiling of the garments requires overnight drying.

Another member of Uncle Sam's Cambridge industrial "family" is the Simplex Wire & Cable Company, manufacturers of insulated wire and cables for electrical transmission. Operating three 8-hour shifts, Simplex is devoting practically all its resources and manufacturing facilities to production for essential industries and war orders. And, right now, that's all that can be said.

### Makes Big Jump

Then, there's the Polaroid Corporation, whose proportion of war production jumped from about 10 per cent a few months ago to nearly 100 per cent. A new plant is under construction, which will greatly increase its production — now mainly the making of Polarized filters for military optical instruments. These include range finders, gun sights, periscopes, binoculars, and the like. The firm also is making safety goggles used by war workers in many industrial plants all over the country.

And so the roll of the Cambridge war-production "family" might be called. It would include such nationally known names as the Lever Brothers soap plant, the book and printing firms of Ginn and Company, Houghton Mifflin Company, and the Riverside Press.

It would comprehend the inks and typewriter ribbons which are now spelling victory in thousands of war plants. And it would take in the great packing firm of John P. Squire & Son, together with the branches of Swift and Company, Wilson and Company, and John Morrell & Company.

And there's food, too—on which the Army, Navy, and Air Corps must march. Baking has been a leading industry in Cambridge for nearly a century.

And close cousins to food producers are the candy manufacturers, a large "family" in itself in Cambridge. Here in this city of diversified war industry the New England Confectionery Company operates the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of candy products.

### Candy Industry

It may be a bit difficult to visualize candy as an essential war industry, but its closeness to food provides the link, and today, in spite of current sugar shortages, the Necco firm is operating at capacity. True, there may be a shortage of candy among consumers—and it is said that chocolate will follow sugar on the rationing list soon—but the shortage will be from a tonnage standpoint only. It will not seriously affect Necco operations, for the candy industry is composed of men well-versed in management.

Doubtless, they have been working assiduously on plant conversion. At least, the candy firms of Cambridge are busy, and these include, besides Necco, the Daggett Chocolate Company and their affiliated companies, Page & Shaw Company, and F. H. Roberts Company.

In the list also may be included the chemical members of the Cambridge "family"—among these, the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, which besides producing chemicals for warfare is supplying the Government with sensitive weather instruments for the determining of atmospheric conditions.

There's also the United-Carr Fastener Company and the General Radio Company, about which the most that can be said is that both are engaged in war production, one making metal fasteners of all sorts, the other specializing in various precision and scientific items.

### Almost Indefinitely

Last, but by no means least—for the list of Cambridge war production plants could go on almost indefinitely—there's the chemical-engineering firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., whose Industrial Bulletins always contain a wealth of authoritative information bearing upon the present status of industrial development, or indicative of its probable trend.

Such a trend is their forecast of a lighter future. "In the present goal for magnesium and aluminum production amounting to several times the annual production of the last peacetime years, lies the promise of revolution in several industrial fields," says a recent Little bulletin.

These are the metals which move, or must be moved, it is pointed out. These are the metals which are being used more and more in all transport equipment—ships and trains as well as bicycles, in portable or manually handled tools, in revolving parts, and in great stationary structures such as bridges.

Perhaps, too, a new era in transportation for American automobile owners awaits the really extensive use of aluminum and magnesium in passenger cars. Lighter chassis and body weights mean smaller engines, less wear on tires, lower fuel consumption, and faster acceleration.

With the inertia that every technical innovation must overcome by the many adjustments that will follow the war, and with new products of aluminum and magnesium adding vigor and competition to the industry, the postwar world looks bright for the uses of light metals.

By a Staff Photographer
**John H. Corcoran**
**First Mayor of Cambridge under the new Plan E form of city government.**

## Mayor Reports Plan E Working Well

Expressing his opinion that Cantabrigians today have a great deal more confidence in their municipal government, Mayor John H. Corcoran, interviewed after four and a half months' service under the City's Plan E, gave as his reason for actively engaging in politics that many others, like himself, "didn't like the way things were going.

"It was time to put up or shut up," he said. "Cambridge is a city that is known all over the world because of Tech and Harvard. . . ."

At this point, Mayor Corcoran smilingly checked himself. "I suppose I should say Harvard and Tech, or I'd never be forgiven." Mr. Corcoran is a Harvard man.

As proprietor of the City's largest department store, he had long been dissatisfied with the way Cambridge politics had been slowly sinking. And doubtless his experience as campaign manager for Paul A. Dever, when he was running for Attorney General, and for John B. Lynch when he sought the Cambridge mayoralty post, encouraged Mr. Corcoran to try to inject a few business ideas into Cambridge politics.

At any rate, he was one of the nine Councilmen named in the University City's Proportional Representation election. And, in turn, he was promptly selected as their Chairman—Mayor of Cambridge.

During the short period they have been working together, there have been some differences of opinion, but none so marked but that all problems have been harmoniously ironed out, Mr. Corcoran said.

"The morale of the citizens and of the City employees was pretty low last year, due to a series of unfortunate incidents. Taxes had been mounting every year.

"I think now, after four and a half months as head of the City Council, that there is a great deal more confidence in our municipal government than has existed for some years past. I gather this from letters I receive almost daily to that effect.

"I don't for a moment claim that it is due to my own efforts, but rather to the type of work that has been done by the Council, the School Committee, and the City Manager.

"There are no miracles to be performed, and I hope no one expects any. To my mind, it is just a plain business proposition, where everybody is trying faithfully, with no firings or pay cuts to be expected.

"Everybody thought that Cambridge was run down at the heels. The chief thing that has been accomplished so far, in my opinion, is the improvement in the morale of the citizens and the city workers.

"Industrial activity, largely because of the war, has been stepped up tremendously, and retail business has been very good. It has been the result of a general co-operative movement throughout the City, with everyone trying to do what he can to right the situation which so long existed here."

Although Plan E did not win by a majority in the last election, there are four Plan E men on the nine-man City Council, and all—whether Plan E men or not—are working together harmoniously to bring about a bigger and better Cambridge, according to Mayor Corcoran.

## Harvard's Schedules Revised To Meet Nation's Emergency

Great changes have taken place at Harvard during the past six months.

A year ago, the average Harvard student was unwilling to believe in the necessity of fighting again for freedom. Six months later, his mind was made up.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor unified the student body, just as it unified the whole country. And the adjustments which followed this attack took place so rapidly that this period of preparation has been known in Cambridge as "The Hundred Days."

Under the campus elms today walk men in uniform. Nearly 2,000 are there, training as Army and Navy specialists in laboratories and graduate schools. And more will be coming.

True, there are fewer students at Harvard today than in many years past. And tomorrow there will be fewer still. But, by means of a new accelerated 12-month schedule, on which the entire University now operates, these young men will be able to obtain both academic and specialized training before entering Uncle Sam's armed forces.

Of the 2,100 members of Harvard's faculty, at least 250—including James B. Conant, the President—are now on full or part-time duty in the country's war effort. Outwardly and inwardly, Harvard has geared itself for war.

The personal sacrifice on the part of the faculty, who not only voluntarily placed themselves on a year-round schedule without increase in pay, but many of whom surrendered valuable summer jobs or consultative work, is their answer to President Conant's pledge of "all resources of Harvard University" to insure a speedy and complete victory.

However, the sweeping nature of wartime adjustment at Harvard is most apparent among the student body. The new three-term year provides for a 12-week summer session, and freshmen may now enter college in June, September, and sometimes in February.

The opportunity of earning a bachelor's degree in seven college terms frees the student to prepare for definite war service. And already more than 500 undergraduates—a bear record—are taking Army R. O. T. C. training at Harvard. Nearly 300 others are members of the Naval R. O. T. C. unit. In addition, the Civilian Aeronautics Authority has provided a quota of 100 more men for pilot training.

Sixty Harvard seniors took their degrees at the mid-year, so that they might accept war duties. Others have enlisted in the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines. A large proportion have entered the Army under Selective Service.

Finally, Harvard has adjusted its entrance requirements, added new scholarships, and established compulsory exercise for all men so that the student body may be toughened to face the rigors of war.

## Peru's President Sees N. E. Lilacs

When Dr. Manuel Prado, Peruvian President, on tour in the United States, visited his son at Harvard yesterday, one of the first things to attract his eye in the Yard were the flowering lilacs.

Keen to the beauties of the New England lilac, friends of President Prado explained that he will be able to enjoy two seasons of spring this year. Spring will come late in the year in South America during the North American autumn.

## Cambridge Busy Gathering Scrap

Cambridge is definitely in the scrap.

For the past few weeks, citizens have been piling up "Salvage for Victory" under the leadership of Frank H. Townsend.

The City, itself, is now making $500 a week through the sale of its waste paper and other refuse to a company which sends its own trucks each night to the City incinerator, collecting salvage before the trash is burned.

Last year, the incinerator cost Cambridge $46,000. This year, it is budgeted at $26,000. And the sale of salvage will under the new arrangement, make it self-supporting.


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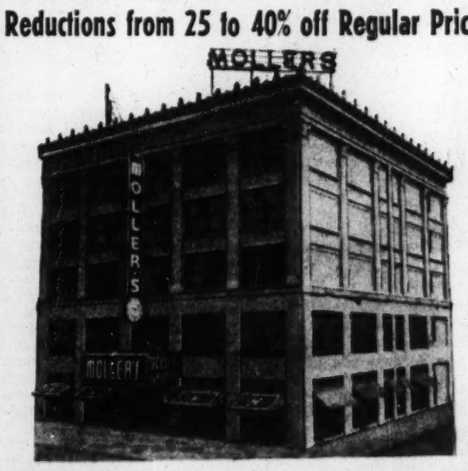

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# City Manager Reviews Four Months' Progress

By Robert R. Mullen
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

John B. Atkinson, who is rounding out his fourth month as City Manager under the new Council-Manager plan of government, is learning a lot about the give and take of local politics—and having his quota of fun as well.

We had luncheon the other day at the Harvard Faculty Club, and in this atmosphere, quite removed from City Hall, we reviewed affairs.

Our acquaintanceship with Mr. Atkinson had suffered an intermission. A few years ago, when there was such a thing as international trade, Mr. Atkinson was Bata's American representative. So during the period when the Czechoslovakian trade agreement was under negotiation, Mr. Atkinson was not unknown to the press. For himself, his firm, and for the worthy idea of reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Atkinson won many friends. Then came Munich.

It was with some surprise and pleasure that we picked up the paper one day a couple of years later and learned that Mr. Atkinson had been named to the City Manager's job by the new Council. The appointment rounded out a career which included, in addition to the shoe chapters, service as a Major with the Yankee Division during the first World War, and as a Colonel in the National Guard afterwards.

By a Staff Photographer
**John B. Atkinson**
**City Manager of Cambridge**

### Stepped Into Tough Spot

In Cambridge, he stepped into a tough spot. City affairs had been deteriorating for some time, with the usual pattern of ascending taxes and descending valuations; that there had been graft and such was a matter of record. A mayor even had gone to jail.

Even before affairs had reached this nadir of degradation, the people had determined to clean things up. They had adopted the so-called Plan E form of government, under which a council is elected at large by means of Proportional Representation. The Council, in turn, chooses the City Manager to administer the government.

The plan has been roughly compared to the familiar American corporation practice under which a Board of Directors (City Council) chooses a General Manager (City Manager) and lays down broad policies for him to follow.

It is a plan generally favored as the most logical available by students of government, by the National Municipal League and similar organizations. It is the plan which has gained such wide notice in Cincinnati and several other communities.

### Example to Other Cities

Obviously, the key to the whole success lies in having a competent City Manager and a Council that will back him up. The responsibility that rests upon the Manager and Council in Cambridge is considerable. It extends far beyond the City's limits, because there are a great many American communities verging on the same plight as Cambridge, and if the thing can be worked out in Cambridge, it will give direction and purpose to those wishing to improve matters in their own towns.

Mr. Atkinson knows this. We spoke of it. But it is a situation, too, in which one must walk softly as well as carry the big stick. For one thing, the nomenclature of business is far different than the language of politics.

In business, for example, if you want to pave a roadway you call in contractors and get bids. In politics you may set up your own construction department, your own purchasing department, and your own secondary organization to take care of the graft. In politics you may not buy the materials best suited for the purposes, or cheapest, you may buy because of political contacts, or because of cut back in percentage.

### Old Ways Discarded

When you bring business methods to such a situation you have to make it clear that old ways are out the window, that jobs must be done right and economically. You may step on some toes, and, incidentally, save twice your $15,000 yearly salary by refusing to buy certain materials from a certain firm.

And while all this is going on, you must start, at least, to meet the demand for reclassification of all the city employees, ironing out injustices. You must also take advantage of the jobs opened up in war industries so the city welfare roll can be whittled.

You get up to your neck in these things and your first three or four months in office have whisked by before you hardly notice it.

### Relief Costs Eased

During his first three months in office, Mr. Atkinson reports he was able to get 800 families off the city's welfare rolls and onto private pay rolls. The net saving to the City is in the vicinity of $50,000 a month.

"Of course," Mr. Atkinson concedes, "this could not have been done except that war made the jobs. Even so, there were some hurdles to get over. Some personnel men didn't want to hire people who had been on relief. They claimed, and possibly with some justice, that years on relief worked a change in people. But I pointed out that industry clamored for lower taxes, and that relief represented about $10 in the tax rate, so it was up to them as a matter of civic duty to take the people on and help solve our problem as well as theirs. I spent a great deal of time making speeches along this line. We have found that once people get back on a private job and start getting a pay check, they drop the old relief viewpoint soon enough."

The reclassification is a complicated project. It means studying each job, establishing new classifications, such as junior clerk, senior clerk, and the like, and then imposing a uniformity of pay over all under such specific classifications. As a preliminary, each job must be studied and each worker classified.

Under the civil service law, salaries may be increased but not decreased. All this makes a problem. The end is not yet in sight, but when it is done the city's employees should be more free from political coercion than they have been heretofore.

Mr. Atkinson is confident that the long trend of upward moving taxes can be reversed, that good business methods can be successfully installed, and Cambridge made a happier place in which to live. Four months on the job have made him more confident than before. He likes the plan better the more he sees of it.

Especially does he like the Proportional Representation system of voting. "You never would have gotten a real functioning Council, such as we have, without it," he says.

# M. I. T. Takes Vital Role In Nation's Aid

In the nation's war effort, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has always played a most important role.

"In terms of budget, our special war operations here in Cambridge are now running at between two and three times the rate of the Institute's normal peacetime budget, and are rapidly increasing," Dr. Karl T. Compton, M. I. T. President, disclosed recently. "The teaching and research staff has been approximately doubled," he added, "and during the current year the total enrollment of students at the Institute has increased about 50 per cent above normal."

This expansion has been brought about by the establishment of special emergency training courses, and plans are under way for doubling these next year.

To accommodate these rapidly increasing activities, which have crowded Tech's regular laboratories and classrooms to the limit, it has been necessary for the Institute to build one small and two large permanent buildings as well as one very large temporary building and temporary stories on top of the George Eastman Laboratories.

### Outside Quarters Acquired

A near by industrial building also has been purchased, and a large space adjacent to Boston Harbor has been rented. Furthermore, the fine hangar facilities at the East Boston Airport have been loaned to Technology by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

During the first World War, the Institute gave instruction to nearly 9,000 men as specialists and experts for various Government service, particularly aviators and officers of the merchant marine.

Today, the Institute's technical education in preparing experts for Government service and the nation's armed and civilian forces is being revised to a 1942 model. This time, the special training of these experts has been organized and administered most effectively on a national scale under a special division of the Office of Education—called the Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training Program.

Between October of last year and March, 1942, 1,357 special students were enrolled in 34 special courses under this Program. Of these students, 1,107 were civilians and 250 were members of the armed forces of the country, according to President Compton.

### Wide Range of Subjects

The subjects studied include Aircraft Engines, Applications of Metalography, Chemistry of Powder and Explosives, Naval Architecture, Ultrahigh Frequency Radio Technique, Safety Engineering, Engineering Drawing, Ordnance Inspection, Optical Electronics, Hull and Machinery Piping, Advanced Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Concrete Design, Work Simplification, Hydraulics, Advanced Mechanics, and Theory of Electricity.

Since March of this year, a large group of meteorologists have assembled for special training. And a course on Ultrahigh Frequency Radio is being given during the next 12 months to about 2,200 Ensigns and Second Lieutenants from Uncle Sam's armed forces.

Touching on the Chemical Warfare Service, President Compton expressed particular gratification, since the research work done in the laboratory exhibits "an alertness on the part both of our M. I. T. Corporation and Faculty, and also on the part of the Chemical Warfare Service.

### Procedure in Contracts

"Most of the remaining M. I. T. war research activity is handled by contracts between the Institute and outside agencies administered through our Division of Industrial Co-operation," Dr. Compton continued.

Looking ahead, President Compton pointed out that there are an unusually large number of applicants for admission to next year's freshman class. "The Committee on Admissions plans to admit a larger number in this class than usual," he added, "on the ground that the war may cause more withdrawals than normally from the upper classes, and also because the enrollment in the postgraduate school is expected to be very substantially diminished, either as a result of military service or because of the great pressure for employment in the war industries."

The story would not be complete, however, without mention of the extraordinary variety and interest of some of the work being performed by members of the faculty beside the main categories of instruction and research. Typical of those who have gone into active service as commissioned officers in the Army and Navy, Dr. Compton mentioned Professor Clark Robinson, now a Major in the Chemical Warfare Service; and Professor Ralph Bennett, now Commander in charge of a research laboratory of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy.

"Several members of our staff also are serving in important assignments in England and in Pearl Harbor," Dr. Compton concluded.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | Navy "E" Award | "Against the Storm" | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 3:15 | E. Marble, news, | "Prescott Presents" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | baseball game | recordings |
| 3:30 | News; Hollywood | Two Men and a Girl | "Pepper Young's Family" | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 3:45 | Novachord; talk | Southernaires; quartet | "Right to Happiness" | baseball game | recordings |
| 4:00 | Network talk | Arthur Tracy, songs | "Backstage Wife" | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 4:15 | "Exploring Space" | Studio talk | "Stella Dallas"; sketch. | baseball game | recordings |
| 4:30 | "Swing Time" | Studio talk | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 4:45 | Press News | Melody Interlude; news | "Young Widder Brown" | baseball game | recordings |
| 5:00 | "Musical Camera"; | Jack Dalton, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 5:15 | Jean Collins; orch. | Musical Headliners | "Portia Faces Life" | Dramatic sketch | recordings |
| 5:30 | Songs; Orchestra | "Superman"; sketch | "Musical Roundup" | "Jack Armstrong"; drama | The Drama Shop |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | Herb Lewis, songs | Sports comment | "Capt. Midnight"; drama | News Service |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill: news | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Sports reports |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Sports; Town Crier |
| 6:30 | Frank Harper, songs | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Ontario Show"; Roland | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Frank Blair, News | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Charro Gil Trio | Young; comedy; orch. | News of the World | "The Johnson Family" | Richard Gallner, news |
| 7:30 | Columbia Concert | Grand Central Station | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Melodic Moods" | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | Orchestra | Grand Central Station | Baritone and organ | "Melodic Moods" | Treasury Parade |
| 8:00 | Kate Smith Hour: | "I'm an American"; | Lucille Manners; Ross | "Rising Up the News" | Jose Dominguez Orch. |
| 8:15 | Ted Collins; Tommy | dramatic sketch | Graham; orchestra | "What Price Victory?" | "Lest We Forget" |
| 8:30 | Ruggs; Olyn | Meet Your Navy: orches. | "Information, Please!"; | "Labor Management and | The Lyric Theater |
| 8:45 | Landiski; E. Davis | trs; songs; choir | Clifton Fadiman, m. c. | the War" | The Lyric Theater |
| 9:00 | "Playhouse"; with | News dramatization: | "Waltz Time"; Frank | Gabriel Heatter, News | "Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 | Dorothy Lamour, | "Spring Offensive" | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Colonial News Service | Album" |
| 9:30 | First Nighter; dram, | Attuck's Chorus | Party; Louise Massey; | "Double or Nothing" | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | sketch; O. Simms. | Comment; songs | Singing Westerners; or. | quiz, with guests | "Classical Album" |
| 10:00 | "How'm I Doin'?"; | "Party Line" program | "People Are Funny"; | Network sports | News reports |
| 10:15 | Bob Hawk's Quiz, | First Piano Quartet | quiz show; guests | Network sports | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | "A World at War", | Treasury Star Parade | "The Night of May 15"; | Network sports | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Here Comes Band; Talk | variety program | Network sports | Sunny Berrigan's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Network sports | Jimmie Lunceford's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Music | Music You Want | Local news; Music | E. Madriguera's Orch. | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 11:30 | Music: Master | Music You Want | Reflections in Rhythm: | "Tropical Serenade" | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Works of Music | Music You Want | orchestra; vocalists | "Tropical Serenade" | Day's End; News |

## Saturday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recial | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | "Howdy Neighbor"; | "Musical Clock"; News, | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Quiz; music; news, | Reveille Roundup | "Fiesta"; music | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; Jammy'y | News reports; chorus | "Good Morning"; music | Organ Recital | |
| 8:00 | News of the World. | World News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells"; music | News reports |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Chet Gaylord, songs | George and Dixie; News. | Morning Watch | "Post Exchange"; Army |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore Variety | News; "Morning Toast," | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | Camp program |
| 8:45 | Show; News | with Fred and Posey | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | Cowboy melodies |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | News; Household talk | "News and Rhythm" | News Service | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Bandleader's Parade | "Breakfast Club" | Food News | Merry-Go-Round; music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Bandleader's Parade | "Breakfast Club" | Concert Internationale | Merry-Go-Round; Talk | Jim's Texas Ramblers |
| 9:45 | 590 Presents | Shopping News | Musical Roundup | Report on N. Y. Defense | "Kiddie Kapers" |
| 10:00 | "March of Youth"; | "Millwheel"; music | "The Aldrich Family"; | "Rainbow House"; youth | Studio program |
| 10:15 | play; music; games | News; Music | comedy serial | show with Bob Emery | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | Salute So. America | Rakov's Orchestra | Allen Prescott and Orch. | Baritone and organ | Shopping News |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Rakov's Orchestra | Interior Decorating | Nutrition talk | Shopping News |
| 11:00 | News; "Sweet and | Four-H Club Program | "Lincoln Highway"; | Musical Album | "Cartoon Caravan" |
| 11:15 | Lowdown" | Band Played On" | dramatic sketch | Australian News | "Cheer Up Time" |
| 11:30 | "Morning Pick-Up"; | Little Blue Playhouse; | America and Europe; Vic- | U. S. Army Band | Joe Rubin's Discoveries |
| 11:45 | Gardener's talk | "Jones of U. S. Navy" | tor Arden's Or.; chorus | U. S. Army Band | News reports |
| 12:00 | Theater of Today; | News; "Music at Noon" | "Musical Roundup" | Salute to South America | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 | Selena Royle | Music by Black | Sport preview | Defense, farm talks | "Town Crier"; talk |
| 12:30 | "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | Ilka Chase; orchestra; | "Italian Melodies" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 | wood"; drama | Hour; speakers; orch. | vocalist; guests | "Italian Melodies" | "Monitor Views the News" |
| 1:00 | News Service | Vincent Lopez Orchestra | News Service | Durante and Regan | "Musical Mailbox"; with |
| 1:15 | Radio Guidepost | Vincent Lopez Orchestra | Coast Guard on Guard | Coast Guard on Guard | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 | This Is Our Fight; | Contrasts in Melody; | All Out for Victory | Colonial Network Orch. | Ann Bromberg, soprano; |
| 1:45 | dramatization | News Service | Kaleidoscope | Baseball Interviews | Short Story Editor |
| 2:00 | News; "Of Men and | "Fantasy in Melody"; | U. S. Marine Band | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Victory Program |
| 2:15 | Books"; interview, | Clark Dennis; orchestra | U. S. Marine Band | baseball game | Victory Program |
| 2:30 | N. E. Wild Life | News; E Gary, songs | "Colleges and War" | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Nancy Mace, soprano |
| 2:45 | Bruin Greek Follies | "Here's to You" | "Marines in Rhythm" | baseball game | News reports |
| 3:00 | Buffalo Serenade | Royal Canadian Air | "Music for Listening" | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 3:15 | Buffalo Serenade | Force Band | "Air Youth for Victory" | baseball game | recordings |
| 3:30 | F. O. B. Detroit | News; Phil Bovero's Or. | Campus Capers: variety | Braves-St. Louis Cards | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 3:45 | F. O. B. Detroit | Phil Bovero's Orchestra | Campus Capers: variety | baseball game | recordings |
| 4:00 | Young Americans in | Club Matinee: variety | "Down Mexico Way" | "Pee Wee" Erwin's Or. | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 4:15 | the Making | Club Matinee: variety | "Down Mexico Way" | Sports Comments | recordings |
| 4:30 | News; United We | Club Matinee; variety | Missionary forum | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 4:45 | Stand | Club Matinee; News | "Your Number, Please" | Sports Comment | recordings |
| 5:00 | Budapest String | Charlie Spivak's Orch. | Dramatic sketch | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 5:15 | Quartet Recital | Charlie Spivak's Orch. | Dramatic sketch | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | recordings |
| 5:30 | Budapest String | Erskine Hawkins's Orch. | Musical Roundup | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | Dance Matinee |
| 5:45 | Quartet Recital | Erskine Hawkins's Orch. | Local sports | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | News reports |
| 6:00 | News comments | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert, | Baseball Scores; Music, |
| 6:15 | Songs; music | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | "Town Crier" |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt | Sports Digest; Defense, | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | News Analysis | Dramatization | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports reports |
| 7:00 | People's Platform; | Message of Israel | "No Regrets"; drama | Johnny Messner's Orch. | "March to Victory" |
| 7:15 | informal forum | Message of Israel | "No Regrets"; drama | Johnny Messner's Orch. | News reports |
| 7:30 | "Calling Pan Amer- | "Ellery Queen"; mystery | "Confidentially - Yours"; | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | ica"; recording | drama | Melodic Moods | "Inside of Sports" | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | "The Green Hornet"; | "Abie's Irish Rose"; | Visit to American Eagle | Jose Dominguez Orch. |
| 8:15 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | mystery drama | comedy sketch | Club, London | Rhythm Ramblers |
| 8:30 | "Hobby Lobby"; D. | "Swap Night" | Truth or Consequences; | "California Melodies" | Talk; Lombardi's Orch. |
| 8:45 | Elman, m. c.; News | "Swap Night" | quiz program | "California Melodies" | "I Am an American" |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade"; | Leighton Noble's Orch. | National Barn Dance; | "America Loves a Mel- | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Eddie Peabody; Hoosier | ody"; Marion Claire; | cal Album |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | Frontline Headlines | Hotshots; Glen Welty's | Attilio Baggiore; or- | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | "Meet the Band" | Orchestra; guest | chestra; talk | cal Album |
| 10:00 | Serenade"; music | Bob Ripley's "Believe It | Sports Newsreel | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | or Not" | "Labor for Victory"; talks | America Preferred; Em- | Jose Dominguez Orch. |
| 10:30 | "Voices in Night" | Star Party; variety show | Ted Steele's Studio Club | ma Bayrell, pianist | Orrin Tucker's Orch. |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Star Party; variety show | Ted Steele's Studio Club | News Service | C. Thornhill's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | C. Thornhill's Orch. | News; Carmen Caval- | News Service | Griff Williams' Orchestra | Freddie Martin's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Weather; Leighton | lero's Orchestra | Local news; Music | Griff Williams' Orchestra | Artie Shaw's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Noble's Or.; Fred- | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | "Riverboat Revels"; Pete | Del Casino's Orchestra | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | dy Martin's Orch. | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Bresola's Orchestra | Del Casino's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

### Change of Schedule

**Connecticut**

New London—Second and fourth Thursdays (begin June 11), 9:15 a. m., WLNC, 1490kc.

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Saturday, May 16**
**12:45 WMEJ 1510kc**

## Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p.m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Spanish features; news.

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.4m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

## Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Calling the R. A. F. in Canada." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Experiments in Sound via Short-Wave." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VKQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Hollywood Radio-Theatre. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Radio-Theatre: "La Malquerida." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Starlight Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Today's FM Programs

W2XB Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Moods for Moderns.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yee, organist.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
8:45 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WABI, Boston (44.9mc), and W2XB Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game.
8:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
8:15 p. m.—"Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—Songs for Marching Man.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—20th Century Serenade
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:15 p. m.—News Service.
11:30 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade."


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## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 307 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1340kc.

**New Hampshire**

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned. WHEB, 750kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL. Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

## Mother Church Radiocast

**For Sunday, May 17**

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

## Christian Science Programs For Sunday, May 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m) or 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publicatino.

# Soviet Success Is Credited To National Unity

A united people has been the main reason for Russia's success against the German war machine, Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, a former Russian Imperial Officer, told 500 people gathered at Faneuil Hall last night in a United National Rally. The meeting was under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Committee on Federal Union.

Sharing the platform with General Yakhontoff, a naturalized American citizen, were four other speakers representing China, India, Czechoslovakia, and Great Britain. They were Dr. H. D. Fong, Professor of Economics at Nankai University, Chungking; U. S. Bajpai, son of India's Minister to the United States and a Harvard graduate student; Dr. Josef Hanc, former Czechoslovakian Consul General in New York, and S. K. Ratcliffe, English lecturer and journalist.

"We must not only create unity in America among ourselves but also must be united with all the nations who are fighting the Axis," General Yakhontoff said.

He attached little importance to the capture by the Germans of the Kerch Peninsula because of the 2½-mile Kerch Strait, which separates the peninsula from the Caucasus. He expressed the belief that the Germans would be unable to cross the Strait.

China's successful defense against the Japanese, Dr. Fong said, was due to several factors including development of Chinese guerrilla warfare with the co-operation of the civilian population and the aid from foreign nations, particularly from the United States.

India's sympathies are with the United Nations, the Indian speaker said, and he urged that planes and tanks be supplied to the Indian Army.

Revolt is ready in Czechoslovakia and will take place as soon as the United Nations enjoy a series of military victories, Dr. Hanc declared. The Czechs already are co-operating with the United Nations by practicing "slow down" in their work for the Germans, he said.

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# 'Possible' to Give East Gas, But Not 'Practical' in War

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 15—Without use of tankers, the East Coast of the United States could be supplied with ample oil for its needs without resort to rationing if full use could be made of railway tank cars, pipe lines, inland waterways and highways, it was declared here today.

Simultaneously, an executive of a large independent oil concern said construction of a pipe line from Wood River, Ill., to Bayonne, N. J., half the distance contemplated in the East Texas-to-Bayonne line turned down by the Office of Production Management last year, would suffice to bring ample petroleum to the East Coast.

The East Coast will, however, probably not receive such supplies, the pipe line will not be built and rationing affecting 9,000,000 motorists will continue, it was added, because of two vital factors:

1. War priorities and the absolute necessity of concentrating railroad capacity and essential materials on all-out production and mobilization against the Axis "this year, not next."

2. The high cost of overland oil transport as compared with tanker shipments, said to be forcing some concerns already to operate at a loss; this expense including the cost of contructing new pumping stations and relocating pipe lines, which to date have been borne by the oil companies exclusively.

**Conflicting Views**

Such are the conclusions drawn from conversations with oil executives and spokesmen for the American Petroleum Institute.

The difference between mathematical possibility and wartime performance in days when the United States is straining every effort to prevent Axis victories in 1942 was held here to account for the conflicting statements about the necessity of stringent gasoline rationing.

The oil companies are making serious efforts to enlarge overland routes to replace tankers withdrawn from the Texas-East Coast run which previously supplied the coastal states with 95 per cent of their requirements. If the industry and American ingenuity were given a free hand, it is believed possible that East Coast needs, estimated at 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 barrels a day before rationing set in, could be met despite the diversion of tankers to far-flung battlelines.

A week ago the railroads were carrying an average of 652,000 barrels of oil eastward each day. An additional 240,000 barrels was being brought in by pipe lines, barges and other methods. This total, plus Pennsylvania and near-by production, it was held here, left only 275,000 barrels missing from the East's daily requirements as recently estimated by the Petroleum Industry War Council.

**Pipe Line Capacity**

Adding presently to Eastern capacity are several pipe lines running from Bayonne and Philadelphia westward, which are in process of being reversed in their flow. Simultaneously, oil companies have been digging up and re-locating 1,400 miles of pipe in western areas to complete new networks which will help speed oil eastward.

It is not believed, however, that these lines will be sufficient to make up the difference, and the crux of the situation is declared to be tank car transportation. While one survey holds that tank car movement could be stepped up to 800,000 barrels without straining railroad facilities, other oil executives believe the railroads are nearing peak capacity in petroleum transportation, and hold that war production necessities may crowd some of the oil cars off the rails.

The necessity of building up a fuel oil reserve to keep houses warm this coming winter, plus needs for fuel oils for war industries and power plants, may also mean fewer cars of gasoline moving eastward, it was added.

**New Pipe Line Plan**

The proposal to build an 800-mile pipe line from Wood River, Ill., to the New Jersey coast was made to the OPM last year by a committee of oil executives appointed at the request of Harold L. Ickes, Oil Co-ordinator. The project involved also the hooking up of several pipe lines from the New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas fields to produce a continuous system from Texas to the Illinois area. The proposal was rejected for the same reason that the longer 1,700-mile pipe line from Texas to Bayonne was turned down; namely, because of the steel that would be required, and it never found full favor with some of the larger oil concerns because of the number of smaller companies and lines which would necessarily have been linked into the circuit.

The cost factor has necessarily discouraged ingenuity in use of overland routes. Oil is carried to the Atlantic Seaboard by tanker at a cost of one half cent a gallon, whereas transportation by rail or other overland combination has run from two to four cents a gallon. One concern marketing exclusively in the East, the Atlantic Refining Company, reported a net loss of 47 cents a share on common stock in March, in contrast to a net profit in January, when tanker shipments began to decline.

Government subsidy reimbursing companies for all transport costs above 40 cents a barrel has been proposed but this is opposed by most oil executives as affording Washington new reasons for assuming full control of oil distribution.

# All He Wants Is a 'Hay' Card

International

**A 'Horselaugh' for the City Motorist**

Gas rationing doesn't mean a thing to Max Korman and his horse Babe just so long as there is a bale of hay or a bag of oats around at the end of the day. Babe and his master seem to be enjoying themselves as they watch the lineup of autoists waiting their turn to file from "A" to "X" for their gas requirement. The picture was taken outside the Haare High School Technical Annex on West Forty-sixth Street in New York City.

# U. S. Pulp Mills Demand More of Canada's Hemlock

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Reversal of national policy governing the export of hemlock logs, prime ingredient in the manufacture of pulp and paper in British Columbia, may have far-reaching consequences for this Province's forest economy in the years to come.

Despite the fact that hemlock production will be smaller this year than in 1941, the Federal Government is reported to have advised provincial authorities to remove most of the barriers that in the past have stood in the way of log shipments to the United States.

The result is apparent in an acute shortage of logs in British Columbia, and pulp and paper mill operators probably will suffer from enforced curtailment of activity before the end of the year if the present attitude is maintained.

**International Problem**

A somewhat difficult international point is involved in the present situation. During the past 15 years, the pulp industry of Washington State, just across the border from British Columbia, has expanded phenomenally. Some persons contend that the expansion has, in fact, been too rapid in consideration of the supply of raw material. Some of the mills, called on for an ever-increasing production of pulp, have looked to near-by British Columbia forests as their source of hemlock.

The argument of American pulp operators is that, while under normal conditions British Columbia should have first claim to its own timber, both Canada and the United States are, after all, in the war together and they should recognize timber resources as a common pool from which to draw as necessity demands, mills on both sides of the international line sharing in accordance with their needs. The Americans point out, further, that much of their present output is for British requirements under lend-lease arrangements, and that Canada should co-operate wholeheartedly to provide hemlock for mills thus engaged.

At the same time dissipation of British Columbia's hemlock resources would be of particular seriousness now because of the new importance this species has won. British Columbia's dominance in lumber production was based chiefly on the Douglas fir stands of the coastal regions, and it is probable that during the present decade output of Douglas fir will pass its peak. In future what trade remains in Douglas fir will be based on second-growth, smaller stuff, involving revolutionary changes in sawmill technique—a situation for which far-seeing lumbermen are preparing.

**Great Hemlock Forests**

The great hemlock forests of British Columbia have been regarded as the reserve on which many mills, including the pulp and paper industry, must depend for future production. The fact that hemlock occurred abundantly in Douglas fir stands resulted in a considerable surplus in the cut of hemlock until recently, for hemlock never was as saleable as fir.

But in recent years, apart from the pulp mills' demand, lumber mills have been making more extensive use of hemlock. Leon Koerner, a Czech refugee, for instance, came from Central Europe just before the war and expressed amazement that hemlock was so little appreciated. Today, his Alaska Pine Company is one of the most successful lumber operations on the West Coast and it manufactures hemlock exclusively. His experience points a new trend to the day when hemlock may take the place of Douglas fir as British Columbia's No. 1 timber product.

# Gas Card

*Continued from Page 1*

ber of members have exchanged X cards originally received for A or B cards. Some members declare that when special offices were opened to handle Congressional gasoline rationing applications only X cards were available, and they accepted them as a matter of course.

Many Senators who have taken A or B cards condemn the Downey resolution. Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, sarcastically declares that if it is necessary for Senators to pledge themselves not to abuse gas rationing cards members might with equal logic pledge themselves "not to hold up any trains or rob any banks."

An undercurrent of criticism of the press ran through Congressional comment, both on and off - the - record. Congressmen warned that it is dangerous to bring the legislative branch of the Government into public ridicule, and that press criticism would further weaken already damaged legislative prestige.

**No Supporting Voice**

The one-sided hour-and-forty-minute Senate debate yesterday set the stage for today. Senator Downey found no single supporting voice, and a vote was ultimately blocked on his resolution; Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, wrathfully announced that it would be brought up for decision today.

President Roosevelt today told his press conference he thought the names of holders of X cards should be a matter of public record. He did not comment on the Congressional situation. Asked if he favored a plan that holders of gasoline rationing cards be required to designate the type of card held by a windshield sticker, Mr. Roosevelt said that was a new one on him and begged to be excused from answering.

The White House is saving gasoline and rubber wherever it can, Mr. Roosevelt said. As an example he said that a White House car and a secret service car which previously have gone up to Hyde Park independently by road whenever he traveled there by train, would be stationed there permanently, to save traffic wear and fuel.

# Sideglances in Washington: Butter, Bonds, and Victory

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Butter Barrage:**

Newsmen who eat at the National Press Club get a new patriotic message imprinted on their butter every day.

One day it's "Buy a Bond"; the next, "Remember Pearl Harbor." Sometime there's just a "V."

**Foresighted:**

Best reply to newspapermen prying into "X" gas cards for Congressmen came from Representative Donald L. O'Toole (D), of New York.

"I didn't get any card for my automobile, but I got an "X" card for oil for my roller skates."

**Time to Laugh:**

When Vice President Wallace was making a speech in St. Louis recently, he read right through a parenthetical notation:

"At this point tell a humorous story."

The audience laughed more than if he had.

**Thumb Rests:**

Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D), of Oklahoma noted his weekly letter to his constituents:

"Minus trouser cuffs and patch pockets, men's coats will still have lapels. This is election year, and the candidates need something to hang to."

**Ignominy:**

Every once in a while someone writes to Washington to know why the old cannon on courthouse lawns all over America aren't put to use in the war effort.

Here is the War Department's answer: "The interest in our armament program is greatly appreciated. It must be pointed out, however, that these cannon and machine guns now have value only as scrap. It is suggested that civic groups wishing to make these items available for present needs make contact with their local metal dealers and offer the items for sale.

"The money derived from the same might be used to purchase War Bonds or as a contribution to the American Red Cross, or for purchase of locally needed defense equipment."

The War Department is making no promises to replace these trophies when the present war is over.

**Triplets:**

The War Department has so many Washington headquarters now it has had to name them officially to tell them apart.

The old World War building on Constitution Avenue is the "Munitions Building," the new building at 21st and Virginia Avenue, is "the War Department Building" and the new office under construction across the Potomac in Arlington, Va., has been named the "Pentagon Building."

# Isolation and South Dakota: What Primary Results Show

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PIERRE, S. D.—Results of the South Dakota primary on May 5, though appearing to indicate that the State has abandoned its pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism, are regarded by some conservative observers simply as proof that off-year elections often revolve largely around local problems and personalities.

There is no more reason for South Dakota to change its isolationist flavor, it is pointed out, than for Illinois to change. And Illinois apparently did not change, though its selection of Senator Wayland Brooks as the Republican nominee is not accepted by all as an out-and-out indorsement of the kind of isolationism Mr. Brooks expressed before Pearl Harbor.

In other words, Illinois may not be as isolationist as its primary seemed to show, and on the other hand South Dakota may not have gone so far in repudiating isolationism as its vote indicates.

Tom Berry, former Governor and stout supporter of the Administration war effort, soundly defeated Senator W. J. Bulow, ardent pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. But it must be remembered that South Dakota is normally a Republican State, and that in the fall election the choice will be between Mr. Berry and the Republican winner, Gov. Harland J. Bushfield, charged by his opponents with being an isolationist.

It must be noted too that one of the most outspoken isolationists in Congress before Pearl Harbor, Representative Karl E. Mundt, was renominated by the Republicans for that First District seat. Mr. Mundt since Pearl Harbor has been led to renounce isolationism and has supported Administration measures, but his views, apart from those on the physical task of prosecuting the war, are regarded by many observers here as of the sort that would not be helpful in the postwar period.

Nevertheless, defeat of Senator Bulow, who had the help of the only Democratic Party organization there was, is received with jubilation in the Roosevelt camp. And even if Representative Mundt and Mr. Bushfield should be elected, they might still form the nucleus for a South Dakota delegation leaning over toward the nonisolationist side. This reasoning is supported by those who contend that actually Mr. Bushfield has not been an out-and-out isolationist and has in most instances backed the war effort.

It is still believed here that the big battle will be between Mr. Berry and Mr. Bushfield. Republicans before the primary, though they did not expect Mr. Berry to win over Senator Bulow, frankly declared that Mr. Berry would "be easy to lick in the election." He was defeated when running for Governor for a third term in 1936, it is recalled, in spite of the Roosevelt landslide.

Though the war issue was present in the major fights on both tickets, the total vote was small. Cold, rainy weather kept many from the polls, and many, it is widely felt, were preoccupied with the physical aspects of the war. As reports from Illinois also would indicate, pre-Pearl Harbor attitudes were not as strongly in the average voter's mind, as were some local issues, and the conduct of the war itself.

# Nazi Films Found on Ship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—New light has been thrown on the mysterious smuggling into Argentina—and South America generally—of German films which long baffled American and Allied investigators.

Buenos Aires customs authorities have seized a big consignment on the Portuguese steamship Serpa Pinto which recently came into that Argentine port. The films, accompanied by an abundance of colorful Nazi propaganda in Spanish and other languages, weighed nearly 1,000 pounds, and were packed in cabin trunks and hand baggage.

Customs officers were on the alert. They had been warned that the Serpa Pinto would be regarded as a test case. The continued arrival and exhibition in Buenos Aires of illegal German and Italian "news reels" had been repeatedly denounced, without results.

Considerable publicity has attended the case of the Serpa Pinto and authorities now admit that the introduction of Axis propaganda pictures had been proceeding illegally for some time. It also is hinted in authoritative versions of the Serpa Pinto case that the "via Lisbon" route has long been under suspicion.

The Customs Department had a "special commission" waiting at the Buenos Aires docks for the Portuguese merchantman. All of the passengers' baggage was examined carefully without any special discovery, though, when all had departed, it was found there were five cabin trunks and four large-sized grips without apparent ownership.

The baggage was adorned with the labels of the Companhia Colonial de Navagacão on which were written the names of Alfonso Romero and Diego Menendez, but none such figured in the passenger lists. It was therefore decided to open them.

It was a comparatively large consignment of films. All were packed to avoid deterioration. A superficial inspection showed that they emanated from the U. F. A. and Froehlich studios of Tempelhof and Berlin. The classification was "actualidad," or "current events" films. Others were represented as film adaptations of novels or operettas. One rather long film was classified in German and Spanish to be based on the Lindbergh kidnapping case and to illustrate North American court procedure. Yet more reels were labeled as depicting German sports and social events.

# Lend-Lease Aid Against Axis at Peak

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 15—Declaring that American armed forces are getting into the world fight more and more and in new places all the time, President Roosevelt today announced that lend-lease aid to anti-Axis forces has reached new unprecedented proportions.

In America's intensified contribution to the war effort, Mr. Roosevelt said the armed forces need all the airplanes they can get, and he hinted today that air-mail service might later be curtailed.

As to the gasoline rationing system just going into effect in the East, Mr. Roosevelt said he felt the type of gas cards issued to individuals should of course be a matter of public record.

Total volume of lend-lease aid to anti-Axis nations in April amounted to $677,000,000, Mr. Roosevelt said.

This all-time monthly figure, he said, brought to $3,835,000,000 the total lend-lease aid since the inauguration of the program in March, 1941.

**Big Gain in Month**

The new April figure compares with $588,000,000 for March, an increase of about $89,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt noted that the April lend-lease figure was at an annual rate of more than $8,000,000,000, or twice as much as the annual rate last December.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if shipments to Russia were up to the level of the Moscow protocol, in which a certain volume of goods was assured that country. The President replied that Russian shipments were coming along all right.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if the lend-lease figures represented the goods delivered to the docks or that actually exported. He replied that the bulk of the total represented finished munitions and that a pretty good proportion of the figure represented goods that got to destination.

**White House Statement**

The White House statement on the Lend-Lease figures follows:

1. Total lend-lease aid in April to all countries amounted to $677,000,000.

2. Lend-lease aid has been rising steadily each month since the program started. In March, 1941, lend-lease aid amounted to $18,000,000. In March of 1942 it amounted to $588,000,000. Lend-lease aid in April was at an annual rate of more than $8,000,000,000, compared with an annual rate of $4,000,000,000 last December.

3. Total lend-lease aid from the inauguration of the program to May 1, 1942, amounted to $3,835,000,000.

4. Since the start of the program the proportion of fighting weapons to food, drugs, raw materials, and other industrial materials has steadily increased. Today the major part of the aid supplied is in the form of finished munitions.

5. The division of the guns, planes, ships, and industrial materials between our own armed forces and industries and those of our Allies is made by military, naval and industrial experts in a manner aimed at putting the supplies to their most effective use in fighting our common enemies.

**"Loose Talk" Decried**

In connection with America's intensified war effort, Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on the curtailment, announced yesterday, of airplane passenger service, coupled with War Department rule of air lines. He said he felt the public would understand that reduction in air travel was needed to free transport airplanes. The armed services might need even what he called one- and two-man puddle jumpers, he said. The time might come when air-mail service would be sharply curtailed.

Even railway passenger car service might ultimately show some change, Mr. Roosevelt indicated, with standees unable to get seats.

President Roosevelt expressed strong distaste for what he said was a great amount of "loose talk" in Washington — including the Capitol—about the war.

He was asked to elaborate on the lecture he gave members of the Pacific War Council earlier this week on the dangers of such indiscretion.

**On Every Continent**

He replied, there is more loose talk in Washington than anywhere else. The country as a whole is all right and is keeping a close mouth, but the same thing can't be said for Washington, he added.

Asked whether he was aiming in his lecture at loose talk in the Far East, he said he was aiming at and talking about the dangers of loose talk on every continent.

"Including Capitol Hill?" a reporter asked.

That's included in the district, the President answered.

He added that the people of Shangri-La were marvelous about refraining from loose talk.

Told that Prime Minister Curtin of Australia had said today that he certainly had not been guilty of loose talk about the war, the President commented that he certainly was not aiming at Australia.

# Army to Control Air Liners; Public to Travel by Train

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Domestic airline travel will be placed on a full wartime basis in the near future with the Army operating or controlling the nation's entire fleet of more than 300 transport planes.

The War Department, acting on instructions of President Roosevelt, announced last night that the Army would take over operation of 80 or more of the airliners, while approximately 70 others will be converted into cargo carriers, to be operated by airline personnel for the military.

The remaining planes, about half of those now in service, will continue commercial schedules for the time being "but will be considered always available for emergency military missions."

"Air travel vital to the country's needs will continue, subject to a strict system of priorities," the announcement said. "All persons who can travel by train are to do so, except in real emergencies."

**Comment By Nichols**

Officials said the sweeping order, which caught congressional and commercial airplane circles by surprise, was in effect a substitute for the arrangement worked out a month ago under which only about one fourth of the commercial planes were to be diverted to war use.

Expressing "amazement" at the announcement, which gave no effective date, Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of a special House Committee investigating commercial aviation, said:

"This is a complete reversal of the announced intention of the War Department. I only hope it does not destroy the greatest commercial airline system in the world."

Mr. Nichols, who left last night for Salt Lake City to join two of his colleagues in an investigation of crashes in Utah and Wyoming, said if the Army actually takes over all transport planes he saw little use of his committee "continuing to hammer away at the airlines to keep safety standards up."

Although unwilling to be quoted, representatives of some of the air lines said the step was unexpected, although negotiations with airline officials have been proceeding for weeks.

The War Department, in announcing the 25 per cent diversion on April 12, said at that time "it is not presently intended to make further reductions" in the civil airline equipment.

**May Affect Air Mail**

Last night's statement said "all routes and services not regarded as essential to the war program will be terminated."

While air mail will continue to be carried over remaining routes, it was added that "it may become necessary to curtail this service more at a later date." Priorities for passenger travel, in effect for months, will be made stricter. Even members of the armed forces or persons engaged in war work will not be guaranteed seats.

"The entire plan," said the Department, "follows the intent of the law setting up the air lines as an element of national defense and has been drawn up for the purpose of further utilizing in the war effort the equipment of the air lines and the valuable experience of their trained personnel.

"The War Department is confident of the complete co-operation of both the carrier companies and the general public in putting it into operation promptly and effectively."

# Seattle Mechanics Know Their Rivets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash. — America's armada of flying fortresses must have an army of trained mechanics, and to this end United States Army Air Forces have set up an intensive, fast-moving training center here. From the Atlantic seaboard young airplane mechanics have been brought to the coast where they are being turned off the assembly line of training with a knowledge of every rivet that goes into the big bombers.

The "school" was assembled over night and is an example of the unity of effort that is going into the winning of this war. The Boeing Company is co-operating by supplying their engineers as instructors as well as the facilities of the plant. The civic authorities of Seattle have turned over the facilities of the Civic Auditorium which serves both as barracks and school. The Red Cross has supplied cots and bedding.

# Jamestown Day Yields to the War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—There was not the customary annual Jamestown Day exercises on little Jamestown Island, where, 335 years ago, the first permanent English settlement in America was established.

Miss Ellen Bagby, Chairman of the Jamestown Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, made the announcement. The Rt. Rev. William A. Brown, bishop of the diocese of Southern Virginia, made a radio speech, however, and the student choir of the College of William and Mary sang.

Miss Bagby explained that the ceremonies were cancelled—the first year they have not been held for nearly a half-century—because of war conditions which made automobile travel difficult.


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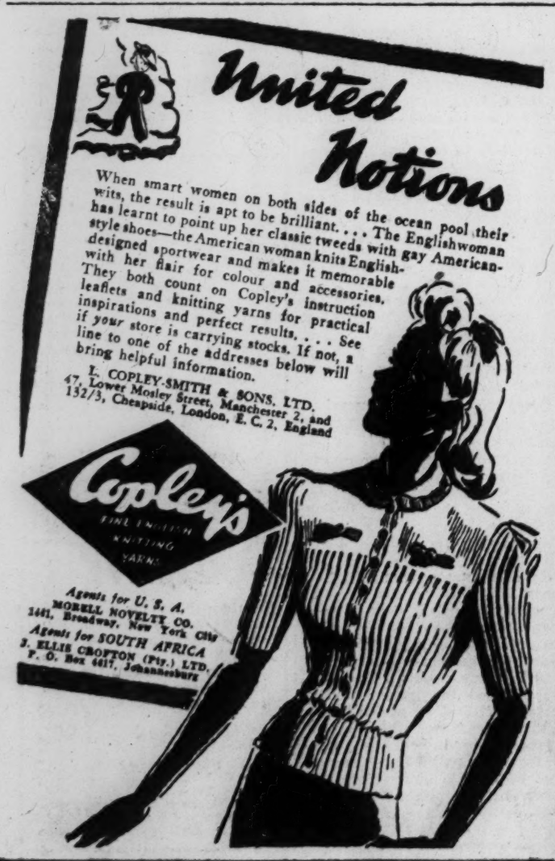


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# Willkie Hails Young G. O. P. For Sound Stand on War

By Wyona Dashwood

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 15—Plunging into the current of national and world issues that are making the forthcoming New York elections focal political events, the state's Young Republicans met here today for their tenth annual convention.

Both Wendell L. Willkie and Thomas E. Dewey, leaders in state and national party affairs, but with conflicting views on the nation's role in the war and in the postwar era, recognized the importance of the convention, the one by letter and the other as a scheduled speaker. Mr. Willkie could not come here because he had to make a trip to Rushville, Ind., to fulfill a promise made by him that his son, Ensign Philip Willkie, would visit Philip's grandmother on his next furlough. But Mr. Willkie in his letter squashed any effort to make him appear as a figure in party diversion by writing Ralph E. Becker, retiring President of the New York State Young Republicans, in emphatic commendation of the Young Republican' "record for foresight and sound approach to foreign affairs during the last two critical and hazardous years."

**Assail "Wobblers"**

Mr. Willkie stressed again his abhorrence of "wobblers" in the situation in a call for continued forthrightness by the organization "on the all-important question of the United States accepting international responsibility not only in drafting the peace, but in maintaining the peace throughout the years to come."

Reviewing the stand taken by the Young Republicans in January, 1941, for "aggressive and definite action" in support of the lend-lease bill and full aid to Great Britain, the letter refers to the organization's appeal for outright repeal of the Neutrality Act, for American Navy guarantee of safe delivery of merchant ships carrying war materials and food to the democracies at war, and for a single national production chief.

"All f that was before Pearl Harbor," his letter continues. "Since Dec. 7, you and your organization have continued to fight, recognizing that there still exists within this country seeds of isolationism which must never be permitted to flourish again.

"In your call for the Hamilton meeting, you again show that foresight which is so necessary in these times when you urged not only total war for victory, but the importance now of guaranteeing that 'this nation does not revert to its traditional isolationism once we have won the war.'

**Where They Stand**

"I am sure that after the Hamilton meeting there will be no question where the Young Republicans of New York State stand on the all-important question of the United States accepting international responsibility, not only in drafting the peace, but in maintaining the peace throughout the years to come."

Mr. Willkie's emphasis on the Republican stand on world affairs appeared certain to aid the fight Republican isolationists, like Representative Hamilton Fish.

The latter's strength in the Twenty-Sixth District, which takes in President Roosevelt's home county of Dutchess and Orange and Putnam in the Hudson River Valley, has shown itself formidable. His more than 20-year hold on the seat has much to do with this grip on organization backing. An initial test of strength at Newburgh, Orange County, this week, showed him streaking ahead of the local candidate, Augustus W. Bennett, and no heed whatever was paid by the City Committee to the two announced candidates for the Republican nomination, State Senator Allan A. Ryan, Jr., and Assemblyman Emerson D. Fite.

## 'Moderate Tempo' Education Off

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The War Department said yesterday that colleges and universities must adapt their programs to war needs, and that extracurricular activities which do not contribute directly to preparation for participation in the war effort, "can no longer be encouraged."

Explaining the purpose of the War and Navy Departments in establishing enlisted reserve corps for college students, a Department statement said that "the country can no longer afford to have young men proceed with their education at a moderate tempo."

## Pro-Axis Editor Blames U. S. for ewsprint Lack

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 15 (AP) — Enrique Oses, editor of the Pro-Axis newspaper Pampero, has addressed an open letter to Acting President Ramon S. Castillo imploring his aid to obtain newsprint to enable his paper to continue publication.

Mr. Oses charged that his plight was the result of the United States having "obstructed the freedom of commerce to our country, blacklisting importers who dared to sell us newsprint."

Now, he said, he is unable to find a dealer to supply "a single kilogram of newsprint." The editor added that his "pride as an Argentine" had been offended because a foreign power was permited to "clasify us Argentines as either reprobates or slaves."

## 'Rubber' Seeds Reach U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported yesterday it had received a small shipment of Russian dandelion seed for planting under an experiment to determine the feasibility of growing the plant commercially in this country as a source of rubber.

## Priority Violation Case Brings Penalty

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — The War Production Board yesterday denied priority assistance for two months to the Ruby Dental Manufacturing Company of New York City, charging it with violating priority regulations.

WPB said the company was permitted to assign a military preference rating to delivery of 4,275 molded trays, but, instead used the rating to cover orders for 50,000 trays and a quantity of aluminum castings.

The rating also was illegally applied to obtain deliveries of large quantities of other materials not specifically authorized, WPB said.

## *U. S. Isn't Taking Shirt —Only Part of Its Tail*

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—You won't have to give the Government the shirt off your back to help win the war—at least not yet—but you're going to lose some of the shiratail.

In line with previous orders conserving textiles, the War Production Board got around to shortening shirts. H. Stanley Marcus, chief of the War Production Board's clothing section, announced an order would be issued soon trimming shirttails an inch or so, eliminating pockets on regular shirts and cutting down on the number of buttons.

And there won't be any more long-pointed "Hollywood" collars, either, Sport shirts will be limited to one pocket.

The appearance of the average shirt won't be changed materially, Mr. Marcus emphasized, but enough cloth will be saved to make several million more shirts.

## Treatment Accorded Japanese Is Praised

NEW ORLEANS, May 15 (AP)—A national leader of Japanese-Americans here May 13 praised the country's treatment of its Nipponese population and declared "the principles for which America is fighting are worth fighting for."

Mike M. Masaoka of Salt Lake City, National Secretary and Field Executive of the Japanese American Citizens' League, described the West Coast evacuation as "fair, reasonable and tolerant" in an impromptu address to a committee on alien and foreign-born citizens meeting in connection with the National Conference of Social Workers.


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## *Honored for 'Distinguished Services'*

Associated Press

**Institute of Social Sciences Gold Medal Recipients**

**Donald M. Nelson (left), Chairman of the War Production Board; Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times editorial staff; and Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid (right), President of the University of Southern California since 1921. Presentation of the awards was made at the Institute's annual dinner, at the Waldorf-Astoria.**

## Nelson Pictures America's Job

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—American factories, farms and mines soon will be producing nothing not essential to total war under an accelerating rate of federal spending which by November will reach $60,000,000,000 a year.

This picture of stepped-up American industry which he said was already making good in the mammoth job of assuming first place among the World's War goods producers was presented last night by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson together with a forecast of resultant "lean times" for Americans.

"Our goal is and must be the absolute physical maximum of production," Mr. Nelson declared at the annual dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences where he received a gold medal for distinguished public service. "That maximum is going to be very high, much higher than we dared to hope as recently as last autumn."

He disclosed that President Roosevelt's bombshell statement last January to the effect that the country must spend $40,000,000,000 a year to win the war already had paled, in that last month's war program expenditures were at an annual rate of $41,000,000,000.

Scouting a "happy belief" that America's supply of vital raw materials was unlimited, he said the "terrific pressure of all-out war is turning them into shortages."

But of all the critical shortages, Mr. Nelson said in calling for speed and more speed, "the shortage of time is the most serious."

Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times editorial staff and Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California, also were given gold medal awards by the Institute for distinguished "services to humanity."

## Midwest Area Battleground In Fight Over 'Closed Shop'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—This midwestern industrial area is fast becoming a main battleground in the fight between labor and employers over the closed shop, or "union security" issue.

The International Harvester Company here has accepted, with its fingers figuratively but prominently crossed, the WLB order for establishment of a form of union maintenance in eight of its plants. The Inland Steel Company, a hearing of whose case comes up soon before the board, says it intends to resist such a move to the last.

Meanwhile the Illinois Manufacturers Association has stepped up its vigorous campaign against union action in this direction, and specifically urges federal legislation to prohibit agreements requiring the closed or union shop.

**Perplexing**

The fact that this controversy seems to intensify rather than subside in the face of the increasingly brittle war situation, is perplexing to the public generally. The answer would appear to be that both sides contend that national unity behind a more efficient war effort would result from adoption of their particular point of view.

The loose term "closed" or "union shop" has come to cover a wide area of union relationships with employers, but involves in its application essentially and in effect exclusion from the plant under contract of any but members of the union specified. In what employers consider its mildest form, the "check-off," it involves simply that they deduct union dues from workers' checks and turn the money over to the unions. Another form requires workers to join the union under contract after they are hired. Still another specifies that none but members of the contract union may be hired.

Not actually applying the closed or union shop principles but serving as a wedge to further such control, employers hold, is recognition of one particular union, chosen by vote of the workers, as bargaining agent for not only its members but for all workers in the plant.

**'Union Security'**

Labor insists that "Union security" is a positive contributory factor in uniting the nation to the end that labor and capital may join in one great effort to defeat the enemies of democracy. Labor holds, more specifically, that it is unfair to allow workers who do not belong to the union and who have thus contributed nothing to the long effort which has brought about greatly improved conditions for workers, to benefit from those efforts.

On the other hand, management holds it fundamentally wrong to require workmen, as a condition of employment, to belong to or contribute to any organization, especially in wartime. The closed shop, they say is an abridgement of the individual basic right to work.

Labor's efforts to make the most of the opportunity under New Deal sponsorship and improved business conditions and push its campaign for the closed shop have aroused considerable public opposition, other than that naturally coming from employer sources. It is claimed now that in recognition of this public antipathy in the face of the war crisis, labor has in effect temporarily substituted the ostensibly milder "maintenance of membership" provision in place of the all-out closed shop. Under this plan the company may hire whom it wishes but must dismiss any worker who is a member of the recognized bargaining unit who fails to keep up that membership; also members may not resign from a union after the contract becomes effective.

**Decision**

The International Harvester, in notifying the WLB that it would comply with the Board's decision of April 15, providing for establishment of a form of union maintenance of membership in eight of its plants, announced, in part: "We had to choose between agreeing to a labor policy of which we disapprove, or failing to comply with the order of a Government agency and risking disturbances which would hinder the company's war efforts. Our decision is the result of our determination that no lesser issue . . . shall distract the company from its main task of war production."

The company objects to a control under which a worker would not have the right to leave the union any time he feels he is depriving no benefit from membership, or disapproves of its policies—and continue to work in that particular plant.

The Inland Steel Company, in charting the course of its fight against union demands, soon to be heard by the WLB in Washington, holds that the so-called "union maintenance" plan is "more undemocratic to American institutions than the closed shop itself," because it constitutes, they say, a voluntary freezing of his union status by the worker.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently in session here resolved flatfootedly against the whole closed shop principle, and expression from other sources in industry in this section—including Detroit—indicate that labor may expect an adamant stand on the issue.

## McCormick Taxes 66 P. C. of Estate

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP) — An inheritance tax return filed here before County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki disclosed that Federal and State taxes will get more than $12,000,000, or approximately two-thirds, of the estate of Miss Virginia McCormick, daughter of Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper.

The tax return showed that Miss McCormick left an estate of $19,751,770.

The tax assessment, according to the return, was: Federal estate tax, $10,443,183; Federal income tax, $950,743; Illinois inheritance tax, $963,165.

The actual estate, after all taxes and expenses are deducted, was set at $6,550,802.

## *Boy's 'Air' Grades Above the Average*

MIAMI, Fla., May 15 (AP)—A high school football star completed a highly technical course in aerial navigation and meteorology for the Army Air Corps and was graduated with grades far above the average.

He is Francis Eugene Autrey, known to the cheering sections of Miami High School for the past three football seasons as Gene.

Mr. Autrey was used as a guinea pig, placed in competition with United States and Royal Air Force cadets, all of whom had some college education to help them grasp the difficult subjects that make them navigators for Allied bombers.

Autrey's instructors found he had difficulty at first grasping the fundamentals, but once these were mastered he came through the course with a highly creditable grade of 92.8.

The classes he attended are being conducted by Pan American Airways to train air corps cadets.

Autrey's work was purely experimental. He was not a cadet and is not eligible for a lieutenant's commission such as his fellows received upon graduation. He said he hoped to join Pan American Air Ferries, which has the job of flying Army planes to Allied fronts and which needs men to navigate exacting courses across great stretches of water.

Army officials made it repeatedly clear that the training of Autrey was an experiment, and did not involve any relaxation of Air Corps standards for aviation commissions.

## Schwarzkopf Held At Ellis Island

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Dr. Paul B. Schwarzkopf, described as one of the world's leading natural scientists and metallurgists, has been denied release from Ellis Island internment as a dangerous enemy alien.

Former Representative William S. Bennet, counsel for Dr. Schwarzkopf, arguing for his client's freedom, said that Dr. Schwarzkopf had lost his German citizenship under Reich laws which revoked the German citizenship of Jews living outside Germany.

"If that's the law of this country, we'd better not let Germany hear about it," said United States Attorney Mathias Correa in opposing the application for a habeas corpus writ, "because Germany could pass a law disavowing all Germans in internment camps in this country and place the United States at the mercy of the whims of an enemy government."

## Fire Group Picks Dr. Price

ATLANTIC CITY, N. ., May 15 (AP)—Dr. Davis James Price, principal chemical engineer of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, was elected President of the National Fire Protection Association May 13, succeeding Alvah Small of Chicago. Howey T. Freeman of Providence, R. I., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

## Astronomists, First in U. S., Celebrating

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Stars shine a bit brighter over Cincinnati this month for it was here that just one century ago they were given their first public recognition. It was here that astronomy was first made a hobby available to all people.

On May 1, 1842, 274 Cincinnatians formed an astronomical society—the first such group to organize to foster this science and to build an observatory by popular subscription for the use not only of students but of interested citizens.

It was natural that such a unique project should originate in this city where culture received such an early impetus, a thing in which every person took an interest—where music, art and education were given so much attention from the very founding of the city.

Prior to this only kings or rich patrons had contributed to such an enterprise—the observatories of Europe were all founded on royal patronage. Research in astronomy was the privilege of only a favored few or confined to students at the great universities where observatories were rare.

**Citizens Take Lead**

The new Republic was not getting these advantages. But the people of this city stepped into the breach taking the lead in a movement that soon swept the country and gave it important observatories at several locations. They united to provide what the kings had provided in Europe.

"The moving spirit in this enterprise here was Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel," stated Prof. Elliott Smith, head of the Astronomy Department of the University of Cincinnati. "He became interested in astronomy at the age of 16 when he took up this study as part of his instruction in civil engineering at West Point. Later he developed a system of lectures in the Cincinnati College and in public addresses that made him famous as an authority and lecturer on astronomical subjects.

"In 1840 Cincinnati was at the crest of prosperity due to steam boat traffic on the Ohio and the canals. It was ripe for progress in every field. The epoch witnessed many beginnings here which reflect the cultural state of the city at that period. New organizations of citizens were begun to support and cultivate fine arts, music and religion and education. The Academy of Music started in 1834, the Academy of Fine Arts formed in 1838, and Ohio Mechanics Institute opened in 1823 are but a few examples and it is eloquent of the substantial foundation of the social background of Cincinnati that nearly all these activities have endured for a hundred years or more and are being carried forward today.

**Plan for Observatory**

"Into this receptive attitude toward cultural phases of life came Mr. Mitchel with a proposition to build and equip an astronomical observatory that should be as powerful as any in the world. In this enterprise he was inspired to disprove a statement by the Astronomer Royal of England that it would be impossible to build and maintain an observatory in the United States—that there was no sentiment for it and no funds."

Professor Smith then related how this enthusiast began with a series of popular lectures to stir up interest. He spoke before many besides his students and won their support so that he was able to organize the Cincinnati Astronomical Society in 1842. The 274 charter members subscribed $25 apiece and created a corporation without profit to build an observatory and equip it with the largest telescope available.

**Aims of Society**

Citing from the preamble of the Society these organizers "believing it to be the duty of every people to foster science and to add to the general stock of human knowledge—and realizing that under a republican form of government, the people must hold, with respect to all great scientific enterprises, that position of patrons which is held by kings and emperors," united for the "purpose of furnishing our city with an observatory and astronomical instruments in all respects adequate to the wants of science."

The observatory was built the next year on the highest hill in the then limits of the city. The second largest telescope in the world was brought from Munich. Ex-President John Quincy Adams, one of the nation's most ardent astronomy enthusiasts, made the arduous trip from Boston to lay its corner stone on November 9, 1843. The hill was later named Mt. Adams in his honor.

## *California Girl Told To Keep Sugar Book*

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson told young Carol Mercer of Los Angeles that she didn't have to sacrifice her sugar ration book as she wished to do to help the war effort.

Carol wrote President Roosevelt, inclosing both her own and her young brother's ration books, requesting that Mr. Roosevelt "tell Uncle Sam" about it.

The White House turned her letter over to Mr. Henderson's office and the Price Administrator wrote Carol that "it is not necessary for you or your brother or any one else to give up the use of sugar to help us give greater support to our soldiers and allies."

"There is enough sugar for all of us if it is all shared properly and that is the purpose of the sugar rationing program," his letter said. It praised Carol's "high principles of Americanism."

## Factor of Crowds 'Freezes' Lucrative Pacific Horse Racing

By Rodney L. Brink

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

California

This is the story of how a General snapped his fingers and caused a $150,000,000 biennial horse-racing gambling pool to roll over and stay quiet, perhaps for the "duration."

The General's intent was solely to keep over-large crowds from gathering in the Pacific Coast "combat zone," as a safety and defense measure. The effect has been to "freeze" a happy hunting ground of race-track gamblers and their multifarious entourage.

The States on the Pacific rim are somehow struggling along without horse-racing these days. The extensive, costly, highly profitable gambling-racing establishment in California, much patronized by more than a sprinkling of the highly-glamorized individuals of movieland, is closed and out of action. Such well-known tracks as Santa Anita near Los Angeles and Tanforan near San Francisco are now assembly centers for Japanese evacuees, and are filled with quick-built wooden barracks. Others, including many county fair grounds, are being put to other uses by the Army.

Right after the Pearl Harbor attack, when it became apparent that confusion and lack of an orderly plan would greatly aid possible enemy invasion of this coast, and when "unidentified objects" were being reported in coastal skies, and more than 100,000 Japanese of untested loyalty were strewn through most vital strategic areas, Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt took action.

**Matter of Large Gatherings**

The General, as Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, decreed that all events which would bring together large crowds should be foregone, and he made suggestions which resulted in cancellation of the annual football "classics" held in California on the year-end holidays, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, and other spectacular and popular affairs. However, 274 fairs, fiestas, and other celebrations were announced for coming months by the State Chamber of Commerce recently.

Santa Anita race track out in the orange grove region east of Los Angeles was preparing to receive a vast throng on the opening day of its share of the 100 racing days permitted in Los Angeles County by the State racing law.

Then came the order from Western Defense Command headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, saying the horse racing came under the general ban against crowd-attracting events. Some weeks later even Easter sunrise services which have become traditional in the Hollywood Bowl at Los Angeles were closed to the public for the same reason.

But horse racing in California is "a business." From its size, it could almost qualify as a major industry. The fourth biennial report of the California Horse Racing Board, covering a period from Dec. 1, 1938, to Nov. 30, 1940, shows that $154,360,701 was handled in the pari mutuel betting pools at the privately-owned tracks and State and county fairs up and down the State. How much of that was "new money" and how much re-bet on the six races customarily on any track's daily program, is not known.

**Effect on State Treasury**

Protests were heard. The State's share of this sum, 4 per cent, totaled $6,174,428. This 4 per cent helps support various county and district fairs, and even some of the State's educational institutions, including the University.

What funds would take the place of those which had been derived from gambling, it was asked, when the tracks were ordered closed, although the State Treasury at the moment, and due to taxes on general business increases, was approaching a condition of solvency and surplus for the first time in many years.

The protests reached the Presidio at San Francisco. There is no doubt of that. They reached General DeWitt also, without doubt, but the General simply doesn't talk about that.

The fact is that the mild-mannered but, on occasion, fiery commander of the Fourth Army of the United States doesn't talk about much of anything for publication. Doesn't like to be quoted personally, and that is about all there is to it.

He is interested in defense of the Pacific Coast, primarily, secondarily, and completely. Horse racing, or even gambling—as they affect the civilian populace—do not come within his purview.

The General's order closing the race tracks was directed against crowds and crowds only. That much can be said most authoritatively without quoting, and yet stating his view exactly.

**Some "Shooting" at General**

Even the fact that the closed race tracks were to make excellent assembly centers for evacuated Japanese and lent themselves to still other military uses developed after the fact of closing, not before. It was a handy development for the Army.

It can also be most authoritatively told that someone took to General DeWitt an article published in a transient election campaign "newspaper," in which it was reported a demand had been made by a person or persons unnamed for his removal. The General dropped the paper into his wastebasket, smiled, and that was all there was to that little incident.

Around Los Angeles Civic Center there are politically wise ones who profess to know that one rather highly placed individual went to Washington, D. C., and made a strong plea that the General be overridden on his racing ban, or replaced with another General. There is no indication that the pleader had any official connection with racing, however.

Another political campaign newspaper, one which manages to continue publication even between campaigns, publishes a "report" that an unnamed lobbyist got as far as the desk of the President with a plea that racing be permitted to resume.

"There are more important matters than racing to consider, so good afternoon," the President is quoted. And that is supposed to have been the end of that episode. Neither of these events is officially documented, and they are presented only as town talk.

Not a great "battle" for the General so far, and none may ever come to him on the score of racing. But on the theory that where there is so much smoke, fire might break out, it is probably well to air even these unofficial indications that at least some persons interested in that biennial $150,000,000 recorded by the mutuel betting machines have done a bit of sniping.

The California Horse Racing Board and the race track owners as a whole have not opposed the General or protested his closing order. That much must be said in fairness. These men, who look upon race betting as a wholly legitimate enterprise, and who regard their own activity as a world above that of the outlawed but numerous city bookmakers, have, officially at least, accepted the closure as "the war."

Opposition to the General and his order, as it has come only partly to light, cannot be said to represent the better element of the racing group. One top racing executive declares no legitimate racing man would be a party to "such a dastardly action."

The Racing Board reports that even now one or two small race meetings are being sanctioned by the Army command in areas from which the Japanese have been largely removed. This would indicate that the presence of the Japanese, mingling with crowds which might have been thrown into confusion at a vital moment in case of attack, with consequent clogging of highways, was actually the major consideration back of the race track closing order.

How much the closing order may be modified as the many thousands of Japanese move farther and farther from the seacoast, or come under Army supervision at assembly centers, is a matter that will rest with General DeWitt. The General, like Br'er Rabbit, "ain't sayin' nuffin'."

The matters of transportation, gasoline, and tires have become increasingly important since the original closing order, and undoubtedly will have an important bearing on any thought of lightening the restrictions.

Meanwhile, the California public, or that portion of it which in ordinary times spends most of its time and vast sums of its money in betting on horse races, has temporarily ceased to be what any member of the gambling fraternity customarily calls "the sucker."

Thanks to the war emergency—and General DeWitt.

## Milk Income Rises In New York Area

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—For milk deliveries to the New York pool in April, dairy farmers in the New York milkshed will divide $14,437,520.09—a new record for the second consecutive month—Administrator W. J. Cladakis of the Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area announced yesterday.

Mr. Cladakis said the uniform April milk price had been fixed at $2.30 a hundredweight, and added:

"The new peak in value was achieved in the very first month of the operation of the Federal-State market orders with restricted diversion payments. Curtailed diversions saved nearly $200,000."

The April income will be shared by 57,363 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Mr. Cladakis said the April rate was 13 cents under that of March and a gain over last April's uniform price of 43 cents.

White Grained Calf, $10.95

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# Nazis Tightening Control Over Spanish People

**Reports disclose efforts to win people and clergy to closer ties with Hitler.**

By Maurice Feldman

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

According to latest advices from Spain, Gen. Francisco Franco and Foreign Minister Ramon Seranno Sufier are making every effort to enable the Nazis to increase their control over Spain and to win the support of the Spanish people.

A new nation-wide propaganda campaign is understood to have been launched under Nazi supervision. In Madrid, Barcelona, and other cities anti-Bolshevism exhibitions have been set up and a determined effort is being made to win further support from the Roman Catholic clergy by depicting Hitler as the defender of religion against the onslaughts of a pagan Communism.

[The Associated Press disclosed in a dispatch from Madrid on May 12 that convents and monasteries have been given the right under a new law to force the present owners to sell back farm lands which once belonged to them. The new law harks back to one of Spain's most serious isues more than a century ago, during the firsa Carlist wars. The Government at that time raised a war fund by the sale of many lands of convents and monasteries, most of the property falling into the hands of newly rich families. The Roman Catholic church had sought the return of the properties ever since.]

Newspapers, films and radio are being utilized to spread Axis propaganda among the people.

**Nazi Agents Everywhere**

However, the Nazi influence on Spanish life is seen in many other fields besides the avenues of propaganda. A permanent German military envoy is understood to participate in all meetings of the Spanish General Staff. The airport at Madrid is overflowing with German pilots, "experts" and Gestapo agents.

The Spanish police are entirely in the hands of the Gestapo. At the Portuguese-Spanish border, as well as in all hotels, Gestapo agents can be found in plain clothes. Every foreigner is under their constant surveillance. Many visitors are taken from their hotel rooms in the middle of the night and cross examined for hours by the Spanish police. One can be sure that a Gestapo agent sit behind a screen taking down every word in shorthand.

As compensation, it is understood, the German authorities have handed over all anti-Fascist Spanish refugees who fled to Reich-controlled territory.

Spain is filled with German "tourists", who are mostly of military age. Estimates on the number of German "tourists" in Spain vary between 100,000 and 350,000.

Over and over again Spanish propaganda stresses the fact that Spain once was a world empire. Big neon signs, for instance, recall the time of the great Catholic kings to the population of Madrid.

**Gibraltar Demanded**

The return of Gibraltar is repeatedly demanded. Portugal frequently is reminded by the newspaper Prensa of Barcelona that Spain and Portugal were once, one empire. "Portugal and Spain," wrote another daily newspaper "must march united today."

Foreign Minister Seranno Sufier makes no secret of Hitler's promise to turn French Morocco over to General Franco. In order to impress the inhabitants of Morocco with his benevolent attention, General Franco surrounds himself with Moroccan bodyguards.

In Granada, the Mohammedan University recently was enlarged and at the same time the restoration of old Moorish buildings was announced.

Nevertheless, objective observers doubt very much whether General Franco will be able to drag the Spanish people into a war as unpopular as this. The devastating effects of the civil war still are noticeable all over the country. Nearly 1,000,000 Spaniards remain in prison and in concentration camps.

Wyndham Eric White, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, was quoted by the Associated Press as having said on his arrival in New York, May 10, that "a German invasion of Spain would meet with serious resistance" from all classes of the people. Returning from a six-weeks tour of Spain, Portugal and some other Mediterranean countries, Mr. White said, "Hitler would have a mouthful if he tried to take Spain without the consent of the Spanish people."

**Economic Difficulties**

Besides, economic difficulties weigh heavily upon the population. Four fifths of the Spanish people are unable to secure even the most vital food supplies, and hunger has become a permanent institution in Franco-Spain.

Unscrupulous speculators aggravate the situation. Huge purchases and the hiding of large portions of the crops have left innumerable vital goods out of control of the state. A special "law" has been issued by General Franco threatening these "estraperlists" (hoarders and bootleggers) with a fine of 500,000 pesetas. This measure has done little to remedy the situation. Conditions have grown so bad that rationing cards for various goods have lost their value since most food must be obtained in the "black market" through the "estraperlo" at excessive prices.

In a recent speech, Governor S. Correa of Barcelona said: "We must face the fact that 200,000 families have no bread nor oil. Milk has not even been obtainable for babies for months in Barcelona. It is a shame that, thanks to the bootleggers in Barcelona alone, 18,000 people slowly died of hunger in the year 1941."

"The most urgent problem of Spain is the question of food supply," the same Governor said in another speech in Barcelona.

The Spanish Government has had to proclaim an emergency law providing courtmartial for crimes against state food control. This law makes the keeping back and hiding of crops, the smuggling of vital goods, or the secret slaughtering and sale of meat "rebellion against the state" punishable with the supreme penalty.

In spite of the shortage of food, Spain is obliged to deliver one third of the olive crop and one eighth of the rice crop to the Nazis in exchange for German manufactured goods. Under these circumstances the Spanish population is—apart from any political aspect—far from being enthusiastic at the prospect of entering the war.

Wide World

**Franco Reviews Spanish Army**

**The Spanish dictator (wearing cap) shown on reviewing stand in Madrid as he witnessed a parade of the Spanish Army during celebration of the third anniversary of the Nationalist triumph over the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War. With him are Gen. Jose Varela, Minister of War; Gen. Andres Saliquet, Military Commander of the First Region, and Gen. Jose Moscardo, Defender of the Alcazar.**

## Canada to Recruit In Several U. S. Cities

OTTAWA, May 15 (AP)—Recruiting offices for the Canadian armed services are being established in a number of United States' cities, it was learned from a reliable source last night.

It is understood that the offices are being set up to enable Canadians living across the border who are liable for military duty in the United States to elect for service with the Dominion forces.

Offices will be opened, it was learned, in Detroit, Boston, Bangor, Maine, Buffalo, St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, and a number of other cities either close to the international border or in districts where a number of Canadians now are living.

## Delaware Man Fined $10 For Hoarding Gasoline

WILMINGTON, Del, May 15 (AP)—Declaring that a person "who hoards gasoline is just as much a saboteur as one who deliberately destroys property," Judge P. Warren Green yesterday fined Charles Jones $10 on charges of possessing an illegal amount of the fuel.

Fire Marshal Eugene H. Barcus said he arrested Mr. Jones yesterday as he was siphoning gasoline from a 50-gallon drum into his automobile. It was the first case of its kind in Wilmington.

## Free Denmark Recognized

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia, May 15—Although the Danish Consul General for Australia, Count Shack, has been notified by the Danish Government that he and his consular staff have been dismissed, the Commonwealth Government has decided to continue recognition to the Consul and his subordinates as official representatives of Denmark.

The Danish Government's action arose from the fact that Count Shack took the same view as Count Reventlow, Danish Minister in London in protesting Denmark's adherence to the anti-comintern pact in December, 1941.

Signing of the pact was regarded as having been forced on the Danes by the Germans but nevertheless as likely to interfere with good relationship between Britain and Denmark. Thereupon the Danish Minister in London informed his Government that he would be unable to take orders from the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs and must consider himself free to act according to his own view, meanwhile endeavoring to maintain diplomatic relations with the British Empire for Free Denmark and to safeguard Danish interests therein.

Consul General Count Shack in Australia immediately cabled Count Reventlow that he supported his attitude and consequently refused the Danish Government's orders to sever relationship with the Danish Legation in London, under whose jurisdiction he operated.

Count Shack was thereupon dismissed by the Danish Government and has since carried on as before under instruction from the Danish Legation in London.

"Last December we announced that we had refused to recognize the anti-Comintern pact that Denmark had signed with Germany. Apparently the Foreign Ministry has taken since that time to announce our dismissal. It means nothing to us, however."

## Flags Honor King

COPENHAGEN. From German Broadcasts. May 15 (AP)—King Christian X of Denmark observed today the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne and, although at his special request there were no official ceremonies, flags were flown throughout the (German-occupied) nation.

Newspaper editorials thanked the King for what he has done for Denmark in the country's gravest crisis.

## Ignore Dismissal

MONTREAL, May 15 (CP)—"Dismissal by the Government in Copenhagen as announced by the German Radio makes no difference to us," J. Reschendorff, Vice-Consul for Denmark in Montreal, said yesterday. "We are recognized by the Government here and will carry on our work as before."

Mr. Reschendorff was referring to a dispatch from Berlin which said the Danish Foreign Ministry had "dismissed" five of its overseas representatives. There are two located in Montreal, Mr. Reschendorff and Brandi Holler, the Consul-General.

## Japan Publicizes Agreement With Outer Mongolia

TOKYO, From Japanese broadcasts, May 15 (AP)—Ratification of an agreement between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia to end the border dispute which flared into open warfare in the summer of 1939 was announced in a communiqué issued simultaneously today in Hsinking and Ulan Bator, capitals of the two countries, and published by Domei.

The agreement was signed by a Mixed Border Commission at Harbin last Oct. 15.

[Although the dispute ostensibly was between Manchukuo, Japan's puppet, and Outer Mongolia, under the protection of Soviet Russia, most of the fighting was between forces of the two protecting powers. A battle around Nomonhan, on the Manchukuo-Mongolia border lasted several weeks and Japan admitted suffering 18,000 casualties.

The Japanese, apparently to foster the impression that its intentions toward Russia are peaceful, has given wide publicity to the agreement.]

## Cut French Wires With Plane 'Prop'

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Flight Sergent James R Dillon, American pilot of a Royal Canadian Air Force bomber, has introduced—quite inadvertently—a new method of attacking occupied France: cutting high-tension electric wires with the propeller. He doesn't recommend it, however.

Sargent Dillon was piloting his Hampden bomber near Brest at 100-foot altitude because of bad weather the other night when he spied the silhouette of a powerline tower just ahead. The "prop" cut into the cables and the live ends were whipping across the wings and fuselage.

Sargeant Dillon brought his plane home and found he had a souvenir—10 feet of broken cable embedded in one wing.

## 400 NYA-Trained Monthly

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—State Administrator Glenn S. Callaghan reported that National Youth Administration war production training projects in West Virginia now are operating 24 hours a day and are turning out more than 400 trainees monthly for private industry.

## Army Service Issue Solved By Australia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia, May 15—Decisions made at a conference between Army Minister Francis M. Forde and Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the Allied land forces, are expected to overcome problems associated with use of Australian militia forces outside of Australian territories.

At present, the Australian military forces are conscripted for home defense, whereas enlistment for the Imperial Force, which can be sent for service outside of Australian territories, is voluntary.

Names of many thousands of members of the military forces who applied earlier for transfer to the Imperial Force already are on what is known as the Australian Imperial Force reserve list.

The Government anticipates that with an opportunity to apply for transfer again available, there will be a huge swing over by militiamen to the Imperial Force, thus converting the present mixed army of Imperials and Imperial volunteers and compulsorily enlisted militiamen into one homogeneous force of volunteers.

One immediate result of the move, expected by the Government, is the solving at one stroke of the Government's political difficulties which have arisen because of demands of the Opposition for amendment of the Defense Act to permit the militia to be sent to fight outside of Australian territory.

It may also remove any operational difficulties which might occur with mixed forces when the time comes to despatch an Australian army outside of Australia on an offensive against Japan.

In effect, the Government is likely to get all the benefits of conscription without the debatable issue being raised.

## *Battle Training School Planned For Canadians*

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 15 (CP)—A new battle training school where Canadian soldiers will be trained in the art of Commando tactics and then turned out as instructors for various units of the Canadian Army will be established somewhere on the Pacific Coast shortly, it was disclosed here.

Details of organization of the new camp were given out by Col. J. F. Scott, recently returned from overseas, who will be commandant of the school.

"To the school will come men from units throughout Canada to take intensive three-week courses," Colonel Scott said. "It will not be 'the same old things,' but something completely new.

"There will be drills for river crossings, setting up defensive positions, clearing woods, village fighting and attacking isolated communities.

"The idea is to have men deal with these practical battle situations as automatically as they fire their guns. It will no longer be necessary for a unit to draw up time-losing plans. All of the plans will have been worked out in training."

Six instructors recently returned from England will comprise the original training staff. Chief instructor will be Maj. A. E. Langston of Calgary, who instructed in a battle drill school overseas.

## Charles I. Barnard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 15—Charles Inman Barnard, who passed on at Nice, France, yesterday, moved for more than a half century among the outstanding figures of Europe and the world, first as a power in the Egyptian Government and subsequently as European correspondent for the old New York Herald and the New York Tribune.

A native of Boston, Mr. Barnard had lived abroad since soon after his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1874. In 1879 he was married to Anna Santruchek of Cairo in Chezireh Palace in the Egyptian capital. Soon after his marriage he became military secretary to Gen. Stone Pasha, Chief of Staff to the Khedive of Egypt, and was sent on various missions to Constantinople, Khartoum and Massawa. He was chief of the Soudan Bureau of Gen. Charles E. "Chinese" Gordon, Governor-General of the Soudan; tutor to Prince Mahmoud Helmy Pasha, son of Ismail Pasha, and a member of the Superior Council of Public Instructions of the Egyptian Government in 1881 and 1882.

His career in Egypt attracted the attention of James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald, who employed him in 1882 for a series of special assignments. He was Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune from 1897 until the outbreak of the World War. He was a Knight of the French Legion of Honor and was decorated by both the Egyptian and Turkish Governments.

In a book of reminiscences written in 1939 and edited by Sisley Huddleston, former foreign correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Barnard told of his meetings with the Empress Eugenie, the former Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Grand Duke Alexis, Edward VII of Great Britain, Lord Tennyson, Victor Hugo, Louis Pasteur and King Leopold of the Belgians.

In concluding the book, Mr. Barnard wrote, "What changes I have seen in my 90 years—from Abraham Lincoln to Adolf Hitler!"

# Defeat in Burma: Too Little, Too Late

CALCUTTA, May 15 (Wide World)—Burma was lost to the Allies partly because of the long delay in bringing in veteran Chinese troops who, in proper numbers, would have been capable of making the Rangoon Delta almost impregnable and partly owing to the expulsion of Allied aircraft from Burma bases by Japanese bombers.

The first factor decided the campaign; the second turned reverses into complete evacuation because the Allied armies had to fight blindly without aerial reconnaissance.

This opinion comes from high officers — British, Chinese and American.

By the maximum use of an army authoritatively estimated not to exceed four divisions and an air force probably not over 450 planes, Japan drove a massive wedge from the Bay of Bengal nearly to the borders of Tibet in an amazing four-month campaign that practically separated two of her greatest foes and made their territories mere islands of resistance.

What the Japanese won in four months would be cheap at almost any price, but they actually got it at small cost.

**Allied Lines Spread Thin**

Opposing them in the first half of the campaign were two Imperial divisions combined with an RAF and American Volunteer Group force of less than 150 aircraft.

One Chinese army, equivalent in numbers to one Japanese division, but with only a fraction of the Japanese firepower, bolstered the Allied lines in the last two months. Another Chinese army was waiting immobilized in the Shan States, spread so thin along a 400-mile frontier that it was cut to ribbons by the first heavy Japanese thrust late in April.

These facts may now be told, since the information no longer is of military value.

Burma was more poorly prepared for war than Malaya and Java, but even so with great reserves of Allied man power nearby in China and India, if Burma could have been held it would have been a springboard for a United Nations' offensive squarely across the line of Japanese expansion in the South Pacific.

**Burma Always a Problem**

Sometime in December the United Nations strategy went awry. Enthusiasts envisioned at that time huge Chinese armies streaming into Burma immediately. But they did not arrive. Native Burmese ministers protested against possible entrance of the Chinese.

Turbulent Burma was a violent political problem to the British Empire. Chungking's offer to share the defense of Lower Burma and Rangoon was tentatively rejected.

While battle-tested Chinese regulars stood a thousand miles away in Yunnan Province, a few battalions of Burma rifles—raw, uncertain native levies—were all that guarded the long coast across the little Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon.

These Burma rifles looked good on the parade ground. But neither they nor their British officers who were territorial volunteers from colonial industrial business firms knew much about jungle warfare.

When the Japanese regulars sallied across the Thai boarder on Jan. 14 they broke and retreated. Around Moulmein three Burma battalions made only a brief stand, their nerves worn thin by the continual imitation attacks the Japanese staged with packages of firecrackers tossed close to the defenders' positions.

**What Might Have Been**

In February one Chinese brigade magically appeared in the Shan States, hiking there on foot. One crack division of the Indian Army docked in Rangoon and was rushed overnight by train to the Salween River line. More than a month was to elapse before the Japanese broke into Rangoon on March 8, but in that time not a single Chinese trooper was sent southward from the Shan States.

Observers agreed that an Indian Army division, if helped out by equal number of Chinese, could have kept the Japanese pinned at the Salween indefinitely and have raided Thailand.

In the riverside Capital of Burma, political intrigues, bureaucratic friction and careerist ambitions contrived to hamstring the war effort behind the lines.

Indian dock coolies had bolted with the first December air raids, paralyzing the movement of American-made Chinese defense supplies. Martial law and the recruiting of raw battalions were discussed but delayed and finally dropped. Allied propaganda grimly tried to counter the subtle Japanese radio broadcasts which were wooing Burma to co-operation with the invaders.

***Why Burma Fell***

*The story of how Japan with only four divisions and about 450 planes occupied practically the whole of Burma in four months, while Chinese reinforcements that might have held the country indefinitely were not called in, is revealed by Daniel De Luce, who represented the Associated Press at the Burma front during an important part of the campaign.*

**Exploits by Americans**

In the skies over Rangoon the brilliant defensive exploits of the AVG were almost the only solace in the situation which continued steadily to deteriorate.

British fighters did their best and bravest, but they couldn't keep pace with the AVG for two reasons: The pilots had had less flying time and they were not trained in Japanees tactics as that old China hand, Col. C. L. Chennault, had trained his American Volunteers for six months prior to their first combat; and the RAF's Brewster Buffaloes were outmoded and inferior to the AVG's Curtiss Tomahawks.

Two squadrons of Blenheims gave the Allied air force some punch but not enough to compare with the swarming fleets of Japanese bombers.

Eventually Hurricanes appeared with veteran pilots, and the few remaining Buffaloes retired from operation. But the numerical odds against the Allied fighters in combat remained great—about four or five to one.

On Feb. 11 as Mataban fell, the Salween estuary and Moulmein were bombed and strafed by Blenheims—the only two Blenheims in all Burma which were flyable that day.

**Jungles Demobilized Tanks**

What the Allies could have done then with the large American Army air force now in India makes a bitter item in the war's list of "might have beens."

Because of the inadequate number of troops, which were poorly equipped for jungle fighting, British Army tactics were confined to a defense of line positions. This was done tenaciously.

No sudden offensive attacks by strong patrols menaced the Japanese rear. The British troop positions were static. The enemy gathered his forces at key points and encircled them and continually forced the British to move back their whole line.

When the Japanese gained Sittang they were practically at the gates of Rangoon. Some 120 American tanks, rushed from the Middle East, were hurled against them in the Pegu salient, but the paddy fields and thick jungles destroyed their mobility.

## *Real Bullets Whiz Past British King In Army 'Battle'*

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—King George VI, who received his bapism of fire as a naval sub-lieutenant in the Battle of Jutland in the First World War, now knows what it is like to see action on land.

Bullets shot past him and grenades and land mines exploded almost underfoot yesterday as he watched British soldiers undergo the dangers of actual war in "toughening up" maneuvers which have taken a total of 44 fatalities in the last two months. There were two casualties as he watched.

The King crouched with his soldiers while machine-gun bullets tore up the ground nearby and mortar shells were lobbed overhead and he scrambled through underbrush to get a better view of the realistic mock war.

Officers say the live ammunition maneuvers are the best means of training men to perform coolly under actual war conditions.

## Former Thetis Back With Bright Record

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The British submarine Thetis, which sank in Liverpool Bay with 99 fatalities during a trial run in 1939 and subsequently was raised and re-named 'the Thunderbolt, is making a good record fighting for her country.

It was disclosed today that she had returned from a cruise during which she sank two Axis submarines and five supply ships and rescued 43 merchant seamen in the Mediterranean.

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# German Army Reaches Outskirts of Kerch

Continued from Page 1

neck of the Kerch Peninsula as the Axis drive entered its second week.

The Red Army in a much fuller account, claimed to have recaptured a number of communities around Kharkov after brushing aside counterattacks in which, they said, the Nazis vainly threw in their reserves. All Soviet accounts emphasized the gigantic nature of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's Kharkov offensive.

Despite bad weather which hampered tank and aerial operations, the Russians deepened their penetration of the Nazi positions and advanced over roads littered with many smashed tanks and cannon, said Red Star, official Army paper.

It described the whole continuing operation as "another heavy defeat" for the Germans who have held the important steel city since October.

### Nazi Line Captured:

The first line of German defenses, which the Russians said was captured two days ago, was described as a vast zone of pill boxes, anti-tank obstacles, mine fields and fortified farm houses, covering every open space with a heavy crossfire of artillery.

But the Red artillery pounded gaps in the series of fortifications, then the tanks rolled forward, and the infantry charged to clean up the positions with bayonets.

The Russians said they held air initiative on the Southwestern Front, having destroyed 28 German planes in that area on Wednesday and Thursday against the loss of three of their own.

German reserves tried counter-attacks, and when these failed they attempted a ruse, one unit retreating in the center while the flanks held, said Red Star.

The Russians dashed boldly into the trap, but simultaneously threw a terrific attack into each flank, so that instead of a trap for the Russians it became a massacre of Germans, the dispatch asserted.

### Sevastopol Attacks:

While this great battle unfolded at a point which may prove the key to the entire Ukrainian fighting, the Soviet Information Bureau acknowledged that "stubborn fighting" continued on the Kerch Peninsula. Two Russian withdrawals have been acknowledged there, where the Germans are attempting to occupy the narrow tongue of land which is a short cut to the Caucasus and its vital oil.

Offensive action was reported from Sevastopol, the Red Army garrison of that Black Sea naval base, 150 miles by air west of Kerch Strait, attacking anew at Axis siege lines, while guerrillas worked with rifles and bombs to harass the invaders.

Tass said Sevastopol snipers alone had killed 1,000 Germans in the first 10 days of May and were continuing to mow down the invaders. A Nazi supply train was reported blown up.

In addition to this fighting, the German High Command also recorded several days' fighting in the Volkhovo region, some 75 miles southeast of Leningrad, where, it said, "an enemy group was encircled and annihilated by German Army detachments and SS detachments."

## Coral Sea Fighters Land Unheralded

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, Friday, May 15

The men who fought the Battle of the Coral Sea for the Allies have landed at an Australian port, unheralded.

The public was not permitted to welcome the returning heroes.

## Convoy Attacked

The German High Command claimed today that its Air Force, operating on the Arctic supply line to Russia, had destroyed a United States cruiser and destroyer as well as a 3,000-ton icebreaker and a 2,000-ton merchant vessel.

The special communiqué said also that a 10,000-ton freighter was set afire from stem to stern in a connected action while at a southern English port bombers destroyed four British merchant ships totaling 7,500 tons.

The communiqué said the cruiser was of the 9,100-ton Pensacola class (which normally carries 663 men) and identified the naval formation as an American squadron operating between the North Cape of Norway and the Arctic island of Spitzbergen.

The German claim to have destroyed American naval units in this area is regarded as possibly a familiar device to gain information regarding the disposition of United States fleet units. If United States units were in this area, it would be the first disclosure that they were operating in this sector of the New York to Murmansk supply line.

The Nazi communiqué gave no details. DNB, the news agency, however, said the cruiser was bombed May 14, took fire and sank. One of several accompanying destroyers was hit and sunk, the agency reported.

DNB said the icebreaker and the 2,000-ton merchant vessel were bombed in a Fjord at Spitsbergen, whereas the High Command gave no locale.

The German Radio, quoting a German military source, claimed that the United States "flotilla" was sighted by German reconnaissance planes Thursday morning and that bombers attacked at about 5 p. m.

"The German formation broke through a heavy antiaircraft barrage and heavy bombs dropped on the ships which fled on a zig-zag course," said this account.

"A heavy United States cruiser received several direct hits and was in flames immediately.

"At midnight, the whole flotilla was stopped. Destroyers brought help, but the cruiser had received such heavy damage that it sank 187 miles north of North Cape, according to the observations of a German reconnaissance plane.

"One of the four escorting destroyers picked up survivors of the United States cruiser. As was seen later, one of the destroyers received fatal hits, the others turned westward steaming at full speed."

## Mexico's Protest

Mexico's efforts to preserve neutrality in the present war were strained today after an Axis submarine stalked at night a fully-lighted oil tanker and sent a torpedo crashing into the illuminated Mexican flag painted on her side. There were 13 fatalities, including the captain and deck officers who had gathered on the bridge when the undersea boat was sighted. Twenty-two men dived into the sea and reached safety.

The ship, the 7,500-ton Potrero del Llano, became an inferno.

The government addressed a note to Germany, Italy, and Japan demanding "complete satisfaction and a guarantee of damage reparations" by May 21, threatening otherwise to "take a position in accordance with Mexican honor."

There were calls for declaration of war on the Axis. Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla called the sinking an "outrage to the Mexican flag." It was the first Mexican ship to be lost in this war.

The nation's Naval Ministry had attempted to avoid such attacks by ordering all Mexican ships to keep lights burning at night and the flag flying by day.

## Madagascar

The British Admiralty and War Office issued a joint communiqué on the expedition to Madagascar.

It states that the approaches to Courrier Bay on the island were found to be heavily mined, and considerable minesweeping operations were necessary. During the attack the corvette Auricula struck a mine and sank.

The task of landing troops, their vehicles, and stores was carried out speedily despite deteriorating weather conditions, and great credit was given not only to naval personnel and troops but also to the high standard of seamanship of officers and men of the merchant navy in troopships and supply ships.

The troops landed at Courrier Bay then advanced eastwards and by 4 p. m. that day captured the town of Diego Suarez on the north side of the harbor. Another force advanced to the eastward, supported by tanks.

Soon after the landing, a French officer was captured and he consented to carry to the commander of the district a statement of British intentions and terms for surrender.

At about 11 a. m. advanced troops were held up by the defense on high ground about five miles southwest of Antsirana.

Defensive positions south of Antsirana were attacked but the attack failed to achieve its objective owing to heavy crossfire from well-sited 75s and machine guns.

This check made it necessary for the attackers to await reinforcements which were brought up during the day.

### Final Assault:

The final asault on Antsirana was carried out after dark that night. The troops attacked at about 8 p. m. and about the same time a force of Royal Marines was landed at the quay of Antsirana in the rear of the defenders. This landing of Royal Marines caused a valuable diversion and caused considerable confusion among the defenders. This surprise assault from the sea played an important part in securing speedy surrender at Antsirana.

The Marines were landed from a destroyer which had to negotiate mine fields protecting Diego Suarez harbor, pass between shore batteries on either side of the narrow Oranjia Pass which leads into Diego Suarez harbor and is little more than half a mile wide.

The destroyer then had to lay herself alongside the quay of an unfamiliar port in darkness.

While the Marines were creating this diversion the troops were attacking strongly. They met with strong initial opposition but overcame it.

The combined assault from land and sea secured surrender of Antsirana during the night of May 6.

Carrier-borne aircraft played a sucessful part in the operations.

In the first instance they attacked the airdrome, and the defense thereby was deprived of air power.

## Australia

For the second successive day, long-range Allied bombers hammered May 14 at Japanese shipping in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, and scored a victory over enemy fighters which tried to intercept them, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Seven of 17 Japanese planes which engaged the raiders in a furious battle were shot out of the sky by the big bombers, all of which returned safely from their mission, a communiqué said.

The Allied planes were credited officially with damaging at least one transport in the strategic harbor, one of the bases from which a Japanese fleet sallied forth less than two weeks ago to meet defeat in the Coral Sea.

Another formation of Allied bombers simultaneously attacked the Japanese seaplane base in the Deboyne Island group in the Louisiade Archipelago off the southeast tip of New Guinea, sinking an enemy seaplane and setting fire to shore installations, headquarters said.

The Japanese struck back by twice attacking Port Moresby, Allied outpost on the southern shore of New Guinea, but were reported to have lost two fighter planes in these assaults without doing any important damage.

Thirteen Japanese fighters strafed the airdrome in the first assault upon Port Moresby and 26 heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked shipping in the harbor in the second raid.

## Burma

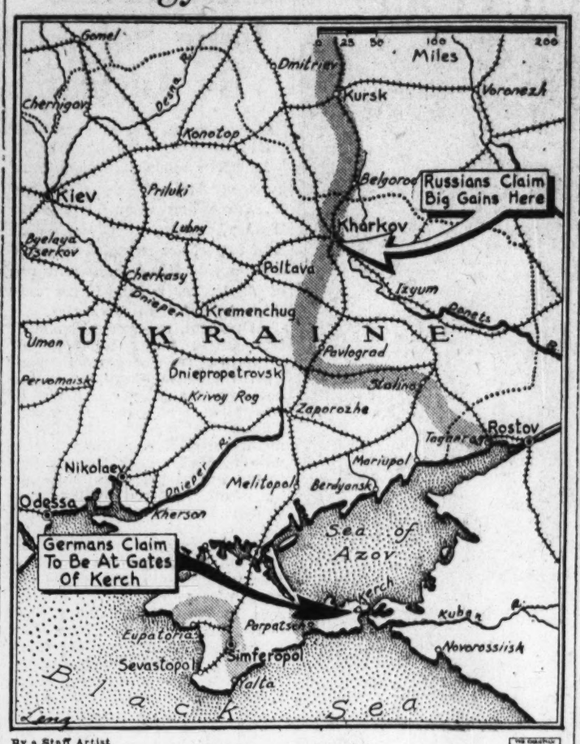
British forces retreating up the Chindwin River Valley of Burma toward the Indian frontier have extricated themselves from their dangerous situation, it was said officially today in New Delhi, India.

Meanwhile Japanese columns fought farther up the Burma Road and, to the west, threatened the caravan route city of Tengyueh.

One invading column had branched from the main route to assault Tengyueh, ancient treaty port of entry for this little-known corner of Free China; the other, despite heavy casualties, was pushing northeast from Lungling, itself 100 miles by road inside China, along the Burma Road in the area where it climbs to 7,500 feet through the Kaolikung Mountains, then plunges down 5,000 feet to the Salween or Lu River.

The Chinese said they had destroyed the Salween bridges and were holding the east bank in strength. Paoshan, east of the Salween and halfway to the Mekong, still was in their hands.

# Strategy of Eastern Front




By a Staff Artist

**Battlelines in Russia**

**Shaded area indicates approximately the present battlefront from Leningrad to Kerch. Map shows how any considerable Russian gains at Kharkov would place the Germans in the Crimea in a dangerous position, with their supply lines threatened.**

# Reich Collapse Held Remote Despite Cracks in Morale

Continued from Page 1

the greater has become their fear of the consequences of defeat.

Hitler, it is said, has used this fear to bind the German people still closer to him. The Führer has had Dr. Joseph Paul Göebbels tell the people every day that the price of defeat is their extinction, both as a nation and as a race. In addition, the German people now know considerable of the flood tides of revenge and hatred which the Nazi armed forces, like human dikes, are holding back in the occupied countries.

Thus far, at any rate, the United Nations have not been conspicuously successful in efforts to allay the fears of the Reich's civilians.

Europeans familiar with conditions inside the Reich point out that the German people have been conditioned for the greater part of a generation to regard democracy as the outstanding political evil in the world. It takes more than weariness of battle and hardships to break down a mental defense bulwark such as this.

Nazi propagandists still hold up Germany's experiments with democracy after the last war as object lessons. The ill-fated Weimar Republic remains a sad memory today even among many ardent anti-Nazis. Hitler invariably can evoke a favorable response from even lukewarm listeners when he cites the thousand and one political parties of Weimar days.

**Democracy "At Worst"**

This memory of what some Germans call "democracy at its worst" has hampered seriously the spread of democratic ideas in Germany and has kept many persons loyal to Hitler. Incidentally, Dr. Goebbels and his aides have been clever enough to make reports on the Riom trials available to the Germans and to interpret them as examples of the bankruptcy of democracy.

Another point on which recent Nazi propaganda has had some success in bolstering German morale has been in regard to Russia. Although he bitterly deplores the struggle in the East and the enormous losses the Wehrmacht has suffered, the average German today is said to believe that Germany must fight to the last man, if need be, against the Soviets. He has been taught to believe that the Russians are brutal Asiatic barbarians who will burn and pillage every square inch of Germany, if the German Army falls, and then exile the German race en masse to Siberia.

Persons who have been in Germany in recent weeks agree that Hitler has lost much of his popularity. But the great mass of the German people, it is said, still regard him as the only person who can save them from destruction.

A final factor that must not be overlooked in appraising German strength is that the German Army retains the guile that enabled it to turn defeat in the last war into little worse than a stalemate. Earlier this week in Boston, a Free French officer, Col. Roger Brunschwig, warned that the Wehrmacht's officers might allow a "revolution" to take place in Germany if their hopes of victory grew too slim. By such an "uprising," he said, the officers would seek to convince the United Nations that the Reich had collapsed internally and thus prevent an invasion of German territory.

**Tricked by German Army**

That is substantially what happened at the end of the last war. When the still strong-armed forces of the Kaiser failed to suppress the revolt, the Allies concluded that Germany had collapsed from within and plans for a march on Berlin were called off. As subsequent events proved, the German Army simply tricked the Allies into granting it an armistice until it could reform its ranks for another war 25 years later.

The Allies might find a similar maneuver hard to resist in the present war, especially if the struggle is drawn out for a considerable period and heavy losses are suffered by the United Nations.

# Vichy-U. S. Relations Taut

Continued from Page 1

to a disturbance in American-French relations.

There have been many mass meetings throughout France protesting against the British occupation of Madagascar, at which harsh words have been spoken against England and motions of fidelity to Marshal Philippe Pétain have been voted. In Marseille, as in most of the larger cities, these mass meetings have been attended by 15,000 to 20,000 persons. Although the United States associated itself immediately with this British action, there has been a notable lack of reference to America in these often heated meetings. At some of these meetings reference to the United States has been made in the expression of a hope that the United States would not take the initiative in any action which would be "irreparable."

**Vichy Answers Directly**

As to the question of differentiating between the negotiations with Admiral Robert on the spot and with the Government in France, nothing on this point has been made public here. It is known, however, from what has been published that the United States addressed Admiral Robert directly, but the Vichy Government, replying to the American proposals sent to Admiral Robert and transmitted by him to Vichy, is reported here to have sent its answer directly to Washington through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

Statements made here have been in the name of the Government. The negotiations have been referred to uniformly as the negotiations based on America's demands. Only a few newspapers in Paris placed the negotiations on a more dangerous basis. The Matin, published in Paris, called the American demands an ultimatum and said: "While the American message is perhaps less brutal than the British ultimatum to the Governor of Madagascar, it is no less cynical."

The Cri du Peuple said: "The American Navy is above all anxious to get control of the excellent naval base of Fort de France."

Opinion on the whole has heeded rather the words of Admiral Robert's radiocast in which he put the French public on guard during the negotiations against "tendentious information and premature conclusions."

## Warner in New Aeronautics Post

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Edward P. Warner of the Civil Aeronautics Board was appointed by President Roosevelt today to membership on the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, succeeding Donald H. Connolly, who has resigned.

Mr. Warner had been serving as a "civilian member" of the Advisory Committee, a White House announcement said, and Mr. Roosevelt has named Theodore P. Wright of New York, to Mr. Warner's unexpired term as a civilian member.

Mr. Warner, a native of Pittsburgh, formerly taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics in 1926-29.

## Russian Revolutionists Raided by F. B. I. Agents

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Documents and letters were seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents May 14 at six addresses described as offices of the Russian National Revolutionary Party.

Seizures were made on the strength of an affidavit in a New York Federal Court trial in which it was charged the Party is a world-wide organization with the purpose of overthrowing the present Russian Government by force and violence.

# British Expert Hails Newest In U. S. Tanks

Continued from Page 1

ting the welders always to weld downward when adding the tank's armor plating. As explained to us at Pullman, a down weld is both stronger and quicker than a weld in which the flame is directed either upward or sideways.

Among the improvements being built into the new tank are the use of Diesel instead of airplane engines, the placing of the heavy gun in the tank turret instead of on the lower right-hand side, the greater angle of the armor and the widespread use of welded instead of riveted steel.

Speaking of the tank, Maj. C. B. Baker, British Army ordnance representative in the Midwest area, declared that its lower silhouette and greater gun maneuverability would make it distinctly superior to any German tank yet seen in the Middle East.

**Shortages Overcome**

Wallace N. Barker, Pullman Standard Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing, stated that mass production of the tank was being held up temporarily by a shortage of armor plate casting and other auxiliaries. He held, however, that these shortages were being overcome with the day-by-day coming into production of new manufacturing facilities.

In addition to tanks, the Pullman shops here are already in quantity production of such vital products as trench mortars, howitzer carriages, and projectiles for high power cannon.

In other Pullman plants in the Chicago area, trainloads of airplane sub-assemblies are now being turned out, while present plans call for the construction of a number of shipbuilding ways for the production of submarine chasers for the United States Navy.

A great amount of the work in these plants is being done on machinery formerly used in building Pullman cars. The rest is done either on new machinery or on used equipment which Pullman Standard could obtain quickly when the flood of Government orders first descended upon it in September, 1940.

**Mass Production**

Impressive as is the output which I have seen at the various plants engaged in the production of tanks, airplane engines, machine tools, shells and ships, it was during the visit to the mammoth St. Louis Ordnance Plant that I realized for the first time what mass production really is.

Instead of dozens, hundreds or even thousands, at this "largest small arms ammunition manufacturing plant in the world" production is always in terms of millions—and that terms rises frequently and consistently. Wherever one looked there were cartridges, cartridges, cartridges.

They were piled in bins, barrels, baskets, boxes, ovens, and furnaces. On top of that they were stacked, carefully packed, of course, in freight cars and on loading docks. Some were completed cartridges, others were hard steel cores and others were copper-zinc covers.

Several sizes and types of cartridges are being made at St. Louis Ordnance. The types include armor-piercing for use against tanks and planes, ball for use against troops, and tracer for aiding the gunner in estimating the accuracy of his fire.

Since May 1 of this year, plant number one at St. Louis Ordnance has exceeded full rated capacity each 24 hours, seven days a week. Plant number two is now swinging into production as fast as the new units are completed.

# War Prisoners Undergo Hardships in Hong Kong

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 15—The lot of military prisoners and American, British, and Chinese internees in Hong Kong remains hard in the extreme. According to reliable information from various sources there has been no easing of the stringent restrictions the Japanese imposed immediately after their conquest of the British crown colony. Prisoners and internees enjoy virtually no privileges and are kept on a bare subsistence diet which, perhaps contrary to Japanese expectations, does not seriously impair their spirit.

Conditions are especially hard for children and elderly people. The staple diet continues to be rice in insufficient quantity and the recent "improvement" of the food consists of a handful of dry beans per person every ten days.

Vegetables and salt are extremely scarce. There is practically no meat and no fat of any kind. Those who happened to have some cash on them when they were interned can buy small quantities of food from outside at extremely high prices but this source of supply is drying up because most of the money is now spent and the interned are not allowed to draw on their bank accounts.

In an article published April 3, Randall Gould, former Chief Far Eastern correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that information he had received from occupied China indicated the atrocities committed in Hong Kong in the early days of the occupation had now been halted by improved Japanese discipline. He reported, however, that general living conditions for Americans, Europeans, and Chinese were deplorable.

**Close Watch Kept**

It seems that Chinese friends are still doing their best, as far as they can, to send some foodstuffs to the military and civilian camps but more and more of the Chinese are leaving the colony and the Japanese authorities are tightening their restrictions against any kind of special facilities for the internees. Hawkers who used to offer their wares outside the camps are being kept away by force. In one case some of them, including a small girl, who approached the military camp in a sampan, were killed by Japanese sentries.

Visitors who are willing to pass a rigorous examination and search can still call on friends in the camps and talk to them over a distance of about 200 yards.

It seems that the Japanese have made it a rule that British subjects, both in the civilian and military camps, are to be given the harshest treatment, but there is no evidence that Americans are really better off in any respect.

The different national groups are apparently fairly well organized for the maintenance of discipline and morale and the more active individuals are doing what they can to make camp life as bearable as possible.

**English-Language Paper**

The Japanese are running an English-language newspaper in the city of which copies seem to be getting into the camps so that the internees know at least the distorted Japanese version of world events. Until recently, censored letters were allowed to pass between the camps and the city but this facility, too, has been stopped.

* * *

Only military prisoners, or at least part of them, are forced to work. An eyewitness saw gangs of European and Chinese volunteers of the Hong Kong defense working on the repair of roads and the air field and loading pillaged goods onto Japanese boats in the harbor. Their treatment by the Japanese was harsh and they looked badly undernourished.

Japanese policy with regard to the city seems to be to reduce its population to a mere fraction of the 1,250,000 persons it had before the Japanese invasion. It is estimated that about 500,000 Chinese have already left and the exodus is continuing.

Only relatively few have gone to Canton and other places in Japanese-occupied territory, and the Japanese do not seem to mind that the vast majority of refugees from Hong Kong are making their way into Free China. This is apparently due to Japanese fear that the powerful patriotic organizations secretly working in all the occupied areas might grow even stronger if the politically conscious Chinese of Hong Kong were forced to either stay on or to go to other Japanese-controlled areas.

There can be no doubt that all Japanese attempts at establishing an effective puppet organization in Hong Kong have been unsuccessful. The adherents of Wang Ching Wei were never entrusted with the task and the local Hong Kong Chinese who were forced in one way or another to support and propagate the "New Order in Greater East Asia" are so evidently hostile and non-co-operative in spite of all their inevitable deep bows to the Japanese that they are not trusted even in the smallest matters.

The Japanese are similarly failing in their endeavors to win over the relatively large Indian community and especially the Indian troops in Hong Kong. Characteristically the leaders of a Japanese-sponsored Indian Independence League had to be imported into Hong Kong from that small group of Indians who have long been trained in Tokyo.

The Indian civilians in Hong Kong are free but their prosperous business enterprises have been destroyed, they suffer from the general shortage of food and the extremely high cost of living and are far from pleased at being "liberated" by the Japanese. Most of the Indian troops are still in the military camp because the Japanese evidently do not trust them but some of the Indian policemen are on duty in the half-deserted streets.

**Little Courtesy to Nazis**

Other "third nation subjects" like the French and even the odd dozen Nazis who were allowed to follow the Japanese into Hong Kong do not seem to have an easy and agreeable life either. Their food rations are small at high prices. They have to raise their hats or bow low to every Japanese sentry like everybody else and the Japanese show even the Germans only the barest minimum of courtesy.

The numerous Eurasians are in a pitiful plight. Formerly employed in Government offices or foreign firms, and in many cases without knowledge of any other language than English, they are unable to find employment and get no relief whatsoever.

But the lot of the poor Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong is probably the worst. The streets are crowded with paupers who cannot get any work in the city and the deserted harbor and who are too destitute and spiritless to walk into the Chinese hinterland and compete with their stronger and more skilled compatriots. Rice is scarce and expensive and neither the Japanese nor their puppets take the slightest interest in the most unfortunate of the Chinese who stay behind.

The city itself has entirely changed its appearance. All English signboards have been removed. Every bit of metal, including monuments and fences, has been collected for the munition factories of Japan, and there is scarcely any traffic. The godowns (warehouses), offices and shops and many private dwellings have been pillaged thoroughly so that practically no business is going on.

**Kneel as Officers Pass**

When high Japanese officers are passing through the streets doors and windows have to be closed and blinds drawn as when the Japanese Emperor passes through the streets of his own country, and Chinese passers-by have to kneel down with their faces to house walls.

No law courts or schools have been reopened. A selected group of Chinese teachers is now being given a course in the Japanese language which they must complete before they will be allowed to teach again. And in every other respect all Government functions unconnected with the maintenance of safety for the Japanese garrison are in abeyance.

Sanitary conditions are appalling. Daylight robberies occur within a few hundred yards of Japanese sentries and the prisons are full as they have never been before.

Under these circumstances no direct pressure whatever is required to keep up a steady outflow of Chinese from Hong Kong. In Free China special organizations have been established to receive and succor them and to make the best possible use of them for the Chinese war effort. Most of them are staying on in their native Province of Kwangtung but many are moving on to Chungking, Kweiyang, Kunming and other cities where the majority have no difficulty in finding work.

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# Furniture Plant Conversion Predicted at Chicago Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Airplane propellers, gun stocks, life boats and life rafts, ammunition boxes, and furniture for battleships and aircraft carriers will soon assume precedence over parlor suites, dining room tables, Morris chairs, and highly polished cabinets in the nation's furniture factories. Gradual conversion of the furniture industry, today's largest producer of civilian durable goods, to the war effort was predicted at the mid-season home furnishings market just concluded here.

Although at present conversion is not mandatory, the vast shift-over to production of war goods is expected to come about both as a necessity and through a desire on the part of manufacturers to help win the war. Wood for furniture is relatively plentiful, but manufacturers are hampered by restrictions on springs for mattresses, bedding, and upholstered pieces, by curtailments in textiles for coverings and on metals for hardware and joining parts, and by shortages of glues, lacquers, and finishing materials. Greatest impetus to change over to war production will probably be the increasing transportation restrictions in which manufacturers find no guarantee that their furniture will be delivered to furniture dealers.

**80 Per Cent for War Effort**

With many factories already devoting a large share of their production to cartridge boxes, pontoons, small boats and oars, flag staffs, cots, tables, hospital equipment, tool chests, wood lockers, and large quantities of furniture for army and navy use, and with many other factories seeking contracts and means of conversion, it is estimated by officials that eventually 80 per cent of the furniture output will be for the war effort. Army officials have advised the industry that the Quartermaster Department is prepared to place large quantities of orders for wood products consisting of everything from rolling pins to tent stakes. Some furniture production will continue to supply workers in the million and a quarter defense homes being built as well as for government needs in offices, dormitories, and in military and naval posts.

War Production Board officials have indicated that they look to the furniture industry for increasing production of wooden aircraft parts, since wood is now being used as a substitute for aluminum and other scarce metals. Some of the larger manufacturers have already formed aircraft parts divisions and are making wooden panels, propellers, fuselages, seats and other parts both for airplanes and gliders. A plan is now being studied for the pooling of efforts of a number of furniture manufacturers in each area so that they can work together to produce wooden parts for planes as well as help to assemble them. Officials point out that in England almost the entire furniture production is devoted to the manufacture of wooden aircraft.

**Record Attendance**

A record attendance of dealers was on hand at this market, with a rush to buy large quantities of goods. First sought were appliances, which can now be bought in limited quantities, if at all, and secondly, they sought floor coverings, which are limited in supply because of restrictions on wool. Large stocks of upholstered furniture were bought, some of it the last of the goods to contain full quotas of springs. Furniture dealers who were able to do so also bought large quantities of wood furniture, known in the trade as case goods, to keep in their warehouses.

With production of floor coverings, metal applances and furniture, radios, and many upholstered items cut, furniture stores expect wood furniture to be their main stock in trade for the next few years.

# Dutch Church Rift With Nazis Includes Youth Labor Service

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—A pastoral letter from Netherlands Bishops forbidding Roman Catholic youths to register for the new Nazi Labor Service "unless conditions make this unavoidable," has been read in Catholic churches throughout the Netherlands, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported yesterday.

It said that the Dutch-Nazi organ, Volk en Vaderland, denounced the letter and accused the clergy of "organizing resistance behind the safe wall of the church."

The letter apparently also criticized treatment of the Jews, Aneta said, for Volk en Vaterland declared that the Bishops were "not so much interested in the fate of the Jews" as in using that issue "to incite the Netherlands people and sow suspicion."

The Nazi organ went on to denounce Protestant clergymen, accusing them of incitation to opposition and sabotage "by offering prayers for the Queen and the House of Orange and by skillfully chosen texts and still more skillful explanations."

## Aided Prisoners

BERN, Switzerland, May 15 (AP)—Two young Alsatians have been executed at Strasbourg for helping war prisoners to escape, it was reported in the Strasbourg newspaper reaching here yesterday.

The Slovak press published capital punishment sentences in absentia against the Czechoslovak General, Rudolf Viest, and Lieut. Col. Anton Sznaczky, former Military Attaché in Rome. General Viest fled to Paris in 1939 and later went to London. Colonel Sznaczky fled after he was charged with espionage.

## Nazi Train Wrecked

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Reuters in a Moscow dispatch today said the Soviet news agency Tass carried a Stockholm report that a German train "believed to be carrying chemical shells" had been wrecked in Poland between Breslau and Krakow on the night of May 9-10, causing an explosion heard as far as 10 miles away.

## Nazi Terrorism

NEW YORK, May 15 (CBS)—In a broadcast on new measures which the Nazis employ in Occupied France to whip up public resentment against the British bombing raids on Nazi-controlled French industries, the Brazzaville (Free French Africa) radio said yesterday that the inhabitants of the districts where there are establishments working for the German authorities (Gnôme-Rhône was mentioned among others) are concerned about the installation of antiaircraft guns on the roofs of their houses, as they fear that the British airmen will make their homes a military objective.

# Women in War: A Contrast

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW, May 15—Nazi ideology which relegates women to home and family is hampering the German war effort, Russian sources point out.

In spite of their urgent need of man power, the Nazis cannot make full use of women in factories and war industries unless they go back on one of their cardinal tenets. Thus far they haven't seen fit to do this.

While the Soviets, on the other hand, have not mobilized women for direct service on the front, it is safe to say that the Red Army would not be as strong as it is today without the women one sees everywhere in military uniform. Hundreds of thousands of wounded men have been able to return to the front because women stretcher bearers carried them from battle grounds.

At a recent meeting of women in Moscow, I saw a girl who was assistant locomotive engineer of the armored train which carried the first Soviet troops into Yeletz after the Germans were expelled from that key point last year. Another speaker at the meeting who came from Sevastopol told about a girl machine gunner there was has killed 500 Germans. One Soviet woman flier piloted a plane which bombed Berlin.

These are only a few outstanding cases among the unknown number of women who are taking direct part in hostilities apart from women auxiliaries whose services release millions of fighting men. Every speaker at the meeting re-echoed Stalin's official order to accomplish total destruction of Germany's Eastern Front Army in 1942.

The Soviets are convinced that the Germans are running short of man-power reserves. In a recent haul of prisoners on one front, they found a highly qualified aircraft designer from one of the biggest factories in Germany. A large percentage of other prisoners were found to consist of former supporters of left-wing parties many of whose friends had perished in Hitler's concentration camps.

## General Haskell Quitting Army After 40-Year Span

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Gen. William H. Haskell said he would quit active Army duty and his post as Executive Director of the Army Emergency Relief, effective today to become New York State Director of Civilian Protection.

The former Commander of New York's 217th National Guard will be succeeded in the relief fund post by Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, Commander of the Second Corps Area.

General Haskell was named to the New York post by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, succeeding Maj. Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, who resigned. General Haskell's retirement from active Army duty terminates a military career of more than four decades.

# *Decline and Fall of Italy in Ethiopia*

Associated Press, Wide World

**Return of Natives**

**The British brought 1,700 Ethiopian prisoners held at the Sudan camp back to Dessye in a five-mile-long convoy of 120 trucks, over mountain and desert routes.**

**The top pictures show in succession (1) a stop for water to fill canteens, (2) the convoy halt at Mei Cue on the return trip to pick up ammunition left by the Italians, and (3) two of the happy repatriates.**

**In the center pictures are (4) a view of the type of road the convoy had to pass to reach Dessye, and (5) how the Ethiopian warriors lent a hand in pushing one of the trucks.**

**The start of the 800-mile trek by truck from the Sudan camp is shown in lower picture (6).**

**The war prisoners were those who deserted to the Italians or were conscripted and had been captured by the British.**

**The Ethiopians are now on their way from Dessye to the farms they left when Mussolini decided to build a new Roman Empire on the soil of East Africa.**

# Ethiopian Prisoners Returning Home

DESSYE, Ethiopia (AP, By Mail)—The first prisoners to be returned to their homelands by the British in this war are hundreds of Ethiopians who were captured during the British conquest of Italian East Africa.

Taken by the British more than a year ago, they now are making their way over the mountains to their farms and tukals after being brought 800 miles to Dessye from their internment camp in the Sudan.

They came here in a motor convoy of more than 120 vehicles, stretching some five miles.

The majority of them were conscripted by the Italians and were captured as one after another of the Italian strongholds fell until the last, Gondar, gave up in November. A few were deserters from the Ethiopian Army—the force that fought with the British.

Averaging 100 miles a day, the convoy bumped and strained over the tortuous highway to Dessye.

**Guards Not Needed**

The prisoners had no need for a guard—they were too anxious to reach their homes.

At each stop or camp they were the first to climb into the trucks, where they waited for the British drivers to start. When the trucks became mired in deep mud, they hauled and pushed to free them. Tire trouble brought them scrambling down—to help in any way they could to keep the convoy rolling.

Villagers came alongside the trucks at various stops and listened to the tales of the returning warriors. Soon news of the convoy spread ahead in the mysterious native way—and each stop found a native welcoming committee with eggs and bread.

**Go Their Various Ways**

On a hill three miles short of Dessye the prisoners untangled themselves and their equipment and stood before the whitewashed shack in which a rather bewildered Ethiopian official formally received this human cargo from the British officer in charge.

They were not long, however, in sorting themselves into small groups and going their various ways on foot over the mountains.

The wife of one of the repatriates was on hand to greet her husband. The meeting was restrained and dignified. He stood aloof, looking at the mountains, as she knelt before him and kissed each foot.

But when she arose they threw dignity to the winds and embraced and kissed and alternately laughed and cried.

Finally the husband waved her away to his collection of blankets and eating utensils. They made a heavy load but, shouldering them, she followed her husband, now a free man, up a path into the mountains.

# American Exiles Ready to Sail

**BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, May 15 (AP)—The Swedish steamer Drottningholm, bearing Axis diplomatic and consular repatriates from the United States and Central and South America, arrived at Lisbon last night and was to dock today.**

**The first group of Axis passengers were scheduled to board a special train today, en route home via Spain, while anti-Axis passengers, to complete the transfer, prepared to board the Drottningholm for return to America.**

ABOARD DIPLOMAT'S TRAIN EN ROUTE FROM ROME TO LISBON, May 15 (AP)—The last of four trains carrying homeward bound United States and Latin-American diplomats and nationals from Rome under the exchange agreement with the Axis reached Port Bou on the Spanish side of the French frontier last night.

At Lisbon, they are to board the chartered Swedish liner Drottningholm, which is bringing the Axis party from the United States.

United States citizens aboard the train include the Rev. Hiram Gruber Wolff, Pastor of the American Church of St. Paul in Rome and formerly of Boston, Mass.; Col. Michael Buckley, United States Army observer who was captured by the Italians in Libya before the United States entered the war, and Harold Denny, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, New York Times correspondent also captured by the Italians in Libya.

Others were a New York debutante and singer, Louise "Paddy" Lynch, wife of Paul Getty, who was studying opera in Rome when the United States and Italy went to war; United States Naval Attaché L. N. McNail, and Commercial Attaché Charles A. Livengood.

George Wadsworth, Charge d'Affaires in Rome when war came, is in charge of the train.

The train carried a total of 60 Americans, while about 700 Americans with valid passports remain in Italy. Many of these will leave later aboard a second evacuation ship.

The train passed through Barcelona shortly after midnight.

## Mrs. Roosevelt 'Air' Reporter

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., May 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, arrived unexpectedly by air today for a week end on the beach where she missed her usual winter vacation.

She said Washington authorities were glad of her chance to see the Army Air Corps' various training activities, which are carried on all about the beach.

"They thought I was a good reporter and could tell the President what I saw," she said.

Her oceanfront suite overlooked the Gulf Stream where a Mexican ship had been sunk only recently in full view of the shore—Mexico's first loss of the war.

"There is a feeling of great concern in Washington every time a tanker is sunk," she commented. "It concerns everybody, because it means just that much less gasoline.

"Gradually all the countries in Central and South America are experiencing more and more the problems of war."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would spend most of her time on the beach and would leave Monday. She was an unofficial guest of Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Wooten, Air Corps Commandant, and Mrs. Wooten, but the Army said no formal entertainment was planned.

# Shortages in Germany: Crisis Looms Next Winter

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 15—Reports reaching London indicate that the supplies of some essential war materials gradually are falling off in Germany. Sufficient oil and rubber is proving particularly difficult to obtain, it is said. However, it is emphasized here that this does not constitute an immediate problem for Hitler, for he undoubtedly has enough of both oil and rubber to see him through one more major campaign. But it is estimated that another six months of all-out fighting on the entire Russian Front as well as in North Africa would make the supply problem, particularly of lubricating oils and rubber, genuinely acute.

London also hears that industrial production in Germany reached its peak early this year. It is believed to have begun to decrease since then, partly owing to the Reich's growing need of man power and partly due to the difficulty of obtaining certain essential raw materials. Actually, this decrease in production probably is slight, but it is important relatively because it comes at a time when Allied production, especially in the United States, is mounting swiftly. Hitler and his military and political chiefs are well aware of this significant contrast.

The food situation, too, evidently is giving the Reich's rulers some concern. But like the supply problem this is a long-term rather than an immediate factor. There is not likely to be any serious want in Germany itself this summer or autumn, but if the harvest is bad, trouble probably is coming next winter. Farm yields in occupied territories have been declining steadily for lack of labor, fertilizers, etc. The man power shortage now is beginning to have the same effect on crops in Germany itself.

**People Reject New Order**

Each day brings more evidence to London that opposition in the occupied countries is proving a serious thorn in the flesh of the Nazis. In no single occupied nation is there any tendency on the part of the people to date to give in and cease an attitude of unfriendly passive opposition to the Germans. Hitler must realize clearly by now that his greatest failure has been the rejection of his new order by the people as a whole in every single country which the Germans have overrun.

Moreover, Hitler no longer can hide from himself or from the German people the fact that superiority in the air now has passed to Britain. Not only over the British Isles but over Northern France and Belgium by day, the Royal Air Force has established definite air superiority, while at night it is now Germany which is on the receiving end of heavy bombing raids that undoubtedly are beginning to have a disruptive effect on German production, transportation, and morale.

Partly as a result of British raids and daylight fighter sweeps, the Nazis' transport system is beginning to show signs of serious overstrain. While it is not yet grave enough to be in any sense decisive, this factor does assume significance when added to the others.

The morale of the German Army still seems to be good, but morale on the home front is believed here to be "brittle." By this is meant that although it seems fairly firm on the surface, it lacks much resilience and there is reason to believe that Nazi leaders themselves have grave doubts as to whether civilian morale in the Reich would stand a serious military failure on the Russian Front or prolongation of the war for a fourth winter.

**Hitler Must Win This Year**

Britain's knowledge of the difficulties the Nazis have to deal with within the Reich lies behind the rapidly crystallizing opinion here that Germany can be conquered this year. Everything points to the necessity, from Hitler's viewpoint, for Germany to destroy the Russian Army this year. If he were to succeed in wiping it out or permanently disabling Russian military strength before winter comes again, then the possibility of Germany winning the war remains open, at least from the German point of view. But if Hitler does not succeed in defeating the Soviets in the coming campaign, then, say London observers, he already has lost the war and it is unlikely that he could conceal the fact any longer from the German people.

The conclusion that is being drawn from these facts is that the United Nations should and will make the defeat of Germany the primary objective of their joint strategy this year. This does not mean that the Far East will be neglected. On the contrary, the vital defensive needs of Australia and India are receiving full attention both from the United States and Britain. But subject to these reservations, however, Allied strategy is being focused on the defeat of Hitler in 1942.

The means by which these ends are to be achieved are, of course, a complete secret. It is obvious that on land the main hope of defeating the German Armies rests on Russia. Britain and the United States, however, are resolved to give all possible help, not only in the form of supplies, but by air attack from the west.

Royal Air Force bombing raids on Germany now are very different from the relatively light raids the British were able to make last summer and autumn. If weather allows them to be maintained, they might well be a major factor in the defeat of Germany this year.

The question of a second front on the continent remains open. More correctly, the time when such a second front will become practical is a matter which must be left to the high command. In any case, however, it is possible to state that whatever can be done will be done on the basis of an assumption that by all-out, unflagging, and coordinated effort of the United Nations Germany can be beaten this year.

## 74 Enter Spain

IRUN, on the French-Spanish frontier, May 15 (AP)—Seventy-four United States citizens, mostly diplomats and newspapermen, en route from Germany and occupied France to Lisbon to be exchanged for German nationals, entered Spain by special train today.

The group includes Leland B. Morris, Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin when war was declared, and Louis P. Lochner, Chief of the former Associated Press Bureau in Berlin.

The train was cleared immediately through Spanish customs but passengers were not permitted to talk. Aboard were 108 South Americans.

Two later trains are due to bring 218 more North Americans.


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# The Home Forum



## Cat In, Cat Out

ULYSSES, like human beings of his sex, dislikes any domestic upheaval. On the subject of housecleaning, in particular, he and his master are in perfect accord and have just given their fireside companion to understand that a happy home does not depend, for them, on floor polish.

Unfortunately, when a recent flurry of floor work was going on, Ulysses was not able to detach himself from it by the simple expedient of taking a bus for the city. For his own good, he was shut up in the cellar before the finishers arrived; and, for a while, the various tasks of scrubbing, scouring, staining, and shellacking went smoothly forward. Then, when living-rooms, halls, and stairway were well covered with fresh shellac, one of the workmen went to the cellar for more supplies.

* * *

Always, when a stranger comes into his cellar, Ulysses goes out. This time, as usual, a gray shadow streaked up the stairs, and the workman called out from below: "Look out for the cat!" Ulysses, naturally, kept on coming up. Through the hall, up the front stairs, and along the upper hall he fled, with only one purpose, to escape that unfamiliar, offensive smell and those strange men who clutched at him on every hand.

"Catch him! Catch him!" I begged, "before he walks on all the floors!" But the men replied: "We can't catch him, lady, without walking on the floors ourselves."

* * *

Ulysses solved the problem in his own way. At the end of the upper hall, with all the chamber doors closed, there was nothing for him to do but to reverse his course and scuttle back over the undried floors again. Then he disappeared—completely vanished from sight, with no trace of him left except a line of faint, five-padded spots forward and back, marking the length of his devastating circuit. The spots ended at the kitchen door, where the linoleum could show no sign of his passage. He was not in the cellar, for I had already, instinctively, closed the door. He was not under the table, or hiding in a corner behind a chair, or in the sink, or on the radiator, or lurking on the window-sill concealed by the curtains, and so far he had never got into the refrigerator. There was no Ulysses.

Then I remembered that once, during a thunderstorm, he had taken refuge beneath the gas stove. The sides of the stove come neatly down to the floor, with a narrow swinging flap in front to permit the use of a mop; but Ulysses had somehow discovered that the back is open, to the height of about four inches from the floor. This was his harbor, safe and dark and quiet, and there he stayed in hiding while the workmen applied their second coat of shellac and departed for the day. "We'll come to do the waxing tomorrow," they said. "It'll be all right to walk on the floors in an hour or so, if you have to."

* * *

Ulysses cannot tell time, except meal-time. He knew nothing about the prescribed hour, but only that the house had become blessedly quiet and free from strange, annoying presences. While his mistress was busy about her work, he silently emerged from under the stove and set out to see what had happened. He walked again the length of the hall, perambulated the living-room and dining-room, sat down in a sunny patch, presumably to take a little bath, then wandered out into the hall again and up the stairs. It took no Sherlock Holmes to tell where he had been.

He could be more at ease, for the smell was not quite as strange now, and the aliens had departed. At the head of the stairs, there was a suitable place for him to settle down thoroughly to the job of getting rid of a disagreeable accumulation that was clinging to his furry stomach and haunches. It took him a long time, with much conscientious lapping, to remove it; because, in spite of that clever arrangement for getting a mop under the stove, the mop did not often get there. The accumulation that Ulysses had gathered was inconspicuous on account of matching his gray fur; but, since he is a cleanly cat, he was doing his best to get rid of it.

That is what he was still doing when, at the end of a generous hour, I balanced myself on one toe in the front hall and took a look around. Ulysses gave me a faint monosyllabic call of recognition; and then, soberly and a little askew, with a wisp of dust hanging from one whisker, looked at me as if to say: "Mistress, if I do you the service of cleaning out under your stove, why do you add to my work by putting something on your floors that makes me sticky?"

* * *

I am willing to take the responsibility for the trail left by Ulysses on my new floors; because, after all, it was I who forgot him in his hiding-place, but I am not responsible for tracks left by human feet. Like Ulysses, his master felt impelled to take repeated tours of observation. Vainly I tried to persuade him to sit quietly with the newspaper, but "Who," he wanted to know, "cares to sit down with a newspaper in the kitchen?"

It is all over now. The next day the floor-finishers worked their magic, and, in any case, both Ulysses and his master wear a coating of sunniness that deflects rebuke and is conducive to peace.

At this very moment, I can look out of the window and see Ulysses basking on the front walk, his round head and wide whiskers in silhouette on the pavement, and such an air of well-being about him that I am glad to exhibit him there as a kind of household emblem. "The House of the Peaceful Cat," or something like that. Even enormous blue-jays, swooping down in shrill nose-dives, cannot make him turn a hair. There is nothing like a cat to give an appearance of serenity to a place.

* * *

So we say. Thereupon he suddenly, catlike, belies our words. He will have a day when he is in and out, continually at the door, inside looking out, outside facing in. Obediently we hurry at his small imperative summons, that high-pitched note that would be a chirp if uttered by a bird, but, being a cat-sound, must be called a purrp. If we do not come at once, his next signal will be made by scratching claws on woodwork or screen. When we go about the house, he goes, too; when we cross the road to the mailbox, he follows.

Then, again, he is sleepy and indolent, or perhaps remote and inscrutable — friendly, companionable, and talkative—or demanding —or wild, each in turn; a changeable animal, but seldom adaptable to changes around him.

He looks mournfully surprised when he skids on a freshly-polished floor; he spits vengefully at the face of a window-cleaner unexpectedly appearing outside his favorite observation-post. He complains softly, but persistently, if a vase of flowers is set on his window-sill. He wanders disconsolately from room to room if his spread is missing from his accustomed end of the sofa. With the famous consistency of his sex, he objects to all innovations.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

## *Apple Blossoms*

Along the white stone road
Darkness held the world in thrall—
Every light in the houses out,
And silence over all.

I drove along that road
And darkness stepped aside;
My headlights found a star of bloom
And held it glorified.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY


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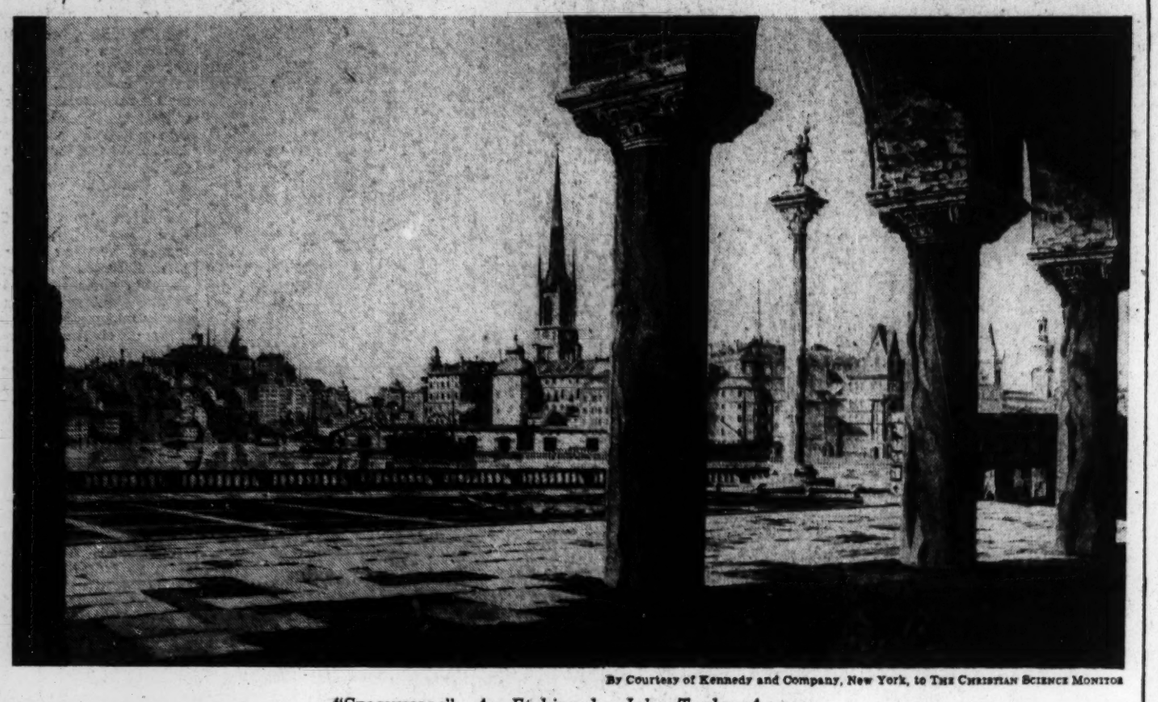
## *Through the Spring's White Magic Weather*

Suddenly, and without warning,
A smiling, blue-eyed morning
Came fleet-footed up my hill,
Paused an instant, warm and still,
Then slipped down and toward the sea,
Touched my face and spoke to me.

Now hand in hand we walk together
Through the spring's white magic weather;
Along the shore, past snails and sand,
Then back across the dune-green land,
Where little coves lie cool and deep,
Still hung with misty wraiths of sleep.

There is a secret in this hour,
A soundless courage, and a power
Which those who greet the day full-grown
Have hardly guessed at, never known.
Who sees a morning brought to birth,
Finds a world beyond this earth.

BARBARA OVERTON



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"STOCKHOLM": *An Etching by John Taylor Arms*

THIS ETCHING is a recently published plate by John Taylor Arms, the well-known etcher of architectural subjects. The original drawing from which the finished etching was made was completed some four years ago, when Mr. Arms was in Scandinavia arranging for an exchange of print exhibitions between Sweden and this country.

The beautiful and familiar architectural monuments and buildings of the great European capitals have long been Mr. Arms's favorite themes. He has recorded them with integrity and skillful realism. Not only the cathedrals, castles, and historic structures, but the picturesque farmhouses, villages, and market-places of England, France, Italy, and Spain have been part of his architectural diary of Europe. More recently, Mr. Arms has turned, like so many of his fellow Americans and fellow artists, to the cultural heritage and beauty of our neighbors in the Southern Hemisphere. Out of this interest have come a number of etchings and many drawings of Mexican churches and domestic architecture.

This etching is typical of the grace, the wealth of detail, the sense of calm beauty and agelessness of fine old stone structures and sculpture, to be found in all the etchings and drawings of this distinguished American artist. He is represented in every leading museum in this country and in many in Europe. An active member of several art organizations, Mr. Arms is now president of the Society of American Etchers.

B. T.

## "Och han botade dem"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I FJÄRDE KAPITLET av Matteus' Evangelium förtäljes icke blott att Jesus gick omkring i Galileen predikande och botande alla slags sjukdomar bland folket, utan även att när ryktet om hans gärningar nådde Syrien, fördes många sjuka till honom, lidande av olika slags sjukdomar och plågor, "och han botade dem". Särskilt nämnas de som ansågos såsom månadsrasande och de som voro lama. Härav framgår, att dessa betraktades såsom obotliga, det vil säga genom materiella medel. Om och om igen genom hela de synoptiska evangelierna berättas, att mängden kom till honom medförande sina sjuka, "och han botade dem" alla utan undantag. I Apostlagärningarna förtäljes, att apostlarna också helade många som fördes till dem lidande av varjehanda sjukdomar.

Av dessa berättelser framgår tydligt, att dessa helanden åstadkommos, icke genom användandet av materiella botemedel utan helt och hållet genom andliga medel. Kristus Jesus fattade så fullständigt varats fakta, han hade en så fullkomlig kunskap om Gud och Hans avkomma, människan, att han var i stånd att förneka och förinta de falska föreställningarna eller illusionerna om människan, nämligen att hon var en stackars dödlig, underkastad disharmoni, sjukdom och död. Jesus kände människan sådan hon verkligen är, barn av Gud, Guds likhet, andlig och fullkomlig. Och denna Guds, Andens, likhet kunde icke, huru man än resonerade, vara en dödlig, underkastad alla de vranga tillstånd, som så ihärdigt ansätta den mänskliga tillvaron.

Den oundvikliga slutsats, som drages från studiet av dessa berättelser, är att sjukdom är overklig och kan tillintetgöras genom förståelsen av sanningen om Gud och Hans likhet, människan. Detta grundväsentliga faktum är utförligt framställt i Kristen Vetenskap, såsom den uppenbarats av Mary Baker Eddy. Det förhållandet, att Jesus helade de sjuka, och den metod han använde, äro klart framlagda på sid. 476 och 477 av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]. Vi läsa där: "Jesus såg i Vetenskapen den fullkomliga människan, som framstod för honom, där den synd-dande, dödliga människan framstår för de dödliga. I denna fullkomliga människa såg Frälsaren Guds egen likhet, och denna rätta syn på människan helade de sjuka."

Påtagligen var detta icke ett invecklat förfarande, icke besvärligt eller svårt. Att det icke var en svår procedur förklarar de ögonblickliga helanden, som Mästaren utförde i så stort antal. Han såg "den fullkomliga människan", det vill säga han såg människan sådan hon verkligen är, Guds likhet, andlig och fullkomlig. Och detta erkännande av sanningen beträffande människan förintade de falska föreställningarna om henne, förintade de disharmoniens och sjukdomens krav, varav de dödliga ledo.

Att Kristen Vetenskap i våra dagar återupprepar Mästarens och hans lärjungars helande verk, är mycket allmänt erkänt. Det tyckes dock som om många, medan de erkänna, att Kristen Vetenskap helar vissa slag av sjukdom, vore mindre villiga att till fullo medgiva, att det icke finnes något slag av sjukdom, som icke kan helas genom andliga medel; vissa sjukdomar tros fortfarande vara obotliga. Denna missuppfattning skingras av det faktum, att Kristen Vetenskap har helat och helar alla slag av sjukdom, lidande och disharmoni.

Mrs. Eddy gör ett tydligt uttalande härom på sid. 162 av läroboken: "Genom att utarbeta Vetenskapens regler i praktiken har författarinnan återställt hälsan vid fall av både akut och kronisk sjukdom i svåraste form. Avsöndringar hava förändrats, kroppsbyggnaden har förnyats, förkrympta lemmar hava blivit längre, styvnade leder hava gjorts böjliga, och anfrätt bensubstans har återställts till sitt friska tillstånd"; och hon tillägger: "Kristen Vetenskap helar organisk sjukdom lika säkert som vad som kallas funktionell sjukdom, ty det erfordras endast en djupare förståelse av Kristen Vetenskaps gudomliga Princip för att demonstrera den högre regeln."

Sedan denna förklaring nedskrevs, ha lärjungar i Kristen Vetenskap utfört liknande helanden och ha mångfaldigat de bevis, som bekräfta denna Vetenskaps tydliga lära, att det icke finnes några obotliga sjukdomar; det vill säga att alla former av disharmoni kunna fördrivas genom tillämpandet av den vetenskapliga sanningen om Gud och människan. Att medgiva motsatsen härav skulle vara att förneka Gudomens allmakt och förmågan att anropa gudomlig makt för att avlägsna falska föreställningar.

Kristen Vetenskap vidhåller stadigt det faktum, att orsakande är mentalt. Härav följer alltså, att vad som gemenligen betraktas såsom sjukdom härrör från felaktiga föreställningar om människan, som för alltid är Guds likhet. Det kan icke finnas grader av felaktighet. Antingen är en föreställning sann eller också är den falsk. En falsk föreställning, manifesterad såsom en så kallad lindrig krämpa, är overklig lika visst som en falsk föreställning, manifesterad såsom en så kallad obotlig eller kronisk sjukdom. Källan till den ena är icke mindre falsk än källan till den andra. Orsaken är densamma i båda fallen—falska föreställningar vidhållna såsom verkliga.

Därtill kommer, att botemedlet är detsamma—sanningen om människan. Att se människan sådan hon är, såsom Guds likhet, helar de sjuka. De dödliga föreställningarna beträffande någon viss sjukdomstyp må tyckas mera stadgade, mera utpräglade, än föreställningarna beträffande en annan typ. Men en klarare förståelse av Kristen Vetenskaps gudomliga Princip och av denna Princips Vetenskap bemöter det skenbart svårare fallet. Slutsatsen är således oundviklig: i ljuset av den vetenskapliga kunskapen om Gud finnas inga obotliga sjukdomar. Sålunda uppfylles Mästarens löfte (Mark. 16:17, 18): "Dessa tecken skola åtföljа dem som tro: genom mitt namn skola de driva ut onda andar, . . . på sjuka skola de lägga händerna, och de skola då bliva friska."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Living on Ice

A LIFE ON ICE may not seem very special to other people. A little cold, perhaps. To me, however, it is new excitement over and over.

If you are not a skater, you probably can't imagine what I mean. I could try to tell you by saying it's a feeling of ice miles running under your blades, the wind splitting open to let you through, the earth whirling around you at the touch of your toe, and speed lifting you off the ice far from all things that can hold you down. It's a sense of power, of command over distance and gravity, and an illusion of no longer having to move because movement is carrying you.—From "Wings on My Feet," by SONJA HENIE. (New York: Prentice-Hall.)

## "And he healed them"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN THE fourth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, it is related not only that Jesus went about Galilee preaching and healing all manner of diseases among the people, but that when the news of his works reached Syria, many sick persons were brought to him, ill of various forms of disease and torments, "and he healed them." Especially named are those who were regarded as lunatic and those who had the palsy. The implication is that these were regarded as incurable, that is, by material means. Again and again throughout the Synoptic Gospels it is related that the multitude came to him bringing their sick ones, and invariably "he healed them." In the Book of Acts it is related that the apostles also healed many brought to them suffering from various maladies.

From these accounts it is evident that these healings were brought about not by use of material remedies but wholly through spiritual means. Christ Jesus so completely grasped the facts of existence, he had such perfect knowledge of God and His offspring, man, that he was able to deny and destroy the false beliefs or illusions about man, that man was a poor mortal, subject to discord, disease, and death. Jesus knew man as he really is, the child of God, God's likeness, spiritual and perfect. And this likeness of God, Spirit, could by no course of reasoning be a mortal, subject to all the untoward conditions which so closely beset human experience.

The inevitable conclusions arising from the study of these accounts is that disease is unreal and can be destroyed through the understanding of the truth about God and His likeness, man. This fundamental fact is elaborated in Christian Science, as revealed by Mary Baker Eddy. The fact that Jesus healed the sick and the method employed are clearly set forth on pages 476 and 477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." We read: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Manifestly, this was not an involved process, was not intricate or difficult. That it was not a difficult process accounts for the instantaneous healings which the Master wrought in such numbers. He saw "the perfect man"; that is to say, he saw man as he really is, God's likeness, spiritual and perfect. And this recognition of the truth relative to man destroyed the false beliefs about him, destroyed the claims of discord and disease from which mortals suffered.

That Christian Science is today repeating the healing works of the Master and his disciples is very generally recognized. Many, it seems, while acknowledging that Christian Science heals certain types of sickness, are less willing to go the whole way in admitting that there are no forms of disease that cannot be healed by spiritual means; some maladies are still thought to be incurable. This fallacy is dispelled by the fact that Christian Science has healed and is healing all kinds of disease, sickness, and discord.

Mrs. Eddy makes a definite statement regarding this on page 162 of the textbook: "Working out the rules of Science in practice, the author has restored health in cases of both acute and chronic disease in their severest forms. Secretions have been changed; the structure has been renewed, shortened limbs have been elongated, ankylosed joints have been made supple, and carious bones have been restored to healthy conditions;" and she adds, "Christian Science heals organic disease as surely as it heals what is called functional, for it requires only a fuller understanding of the divine Principle of Christian Science to demonstrate the higher rule."

Since this statement was written, students of Christian Science have produced similar healings, and have multiplied the evidences confirming the clear teaching of this Science that there are no incurable diseases; that is, that all forms of discord can be removed by the application of the scientific truth about God and man. To admit the contrary would deny the omnipotence of Deity and the ability to invoke divine power in the removal of false beliefs.

Christian Science holds firmly to the fact that causation is mental. It follows, then, that sickness, as commonly regarded, results from erroneous beliefs about man, who is forever God's likeness. Now there can be no degrees of falsity. Either a belief is true or it is false. A false belief manifested as what is termed a minor ailment is unreal as certainly as is a false belief manifested as a so-called incurable or chronic disease. The source of the one is no less false than the source of the other. The cause is the same in both cases —false beliefs held to as real.

Moreover, the remedy is the same—the truth about man. Seeing man as he is, as God's likeness, heals the sick. The mortal beliefs regarding one type of disease may seem to be more fixed, more determined, than the beliefs regarding another. But a clearer understanding of the divine Principle of Christian Science and of the Science of this Principle will meet what seems the more difficult case. The conclusion, then, is inevitable: in the light of scientific knowledge of God there are no incurable diseases. Thus is fulfilled the Master's promise (Mark 16:17, 18), "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils: . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## In the Primer Class

WE HAVE ALL HEARD lyric words about the little old red schoolhouse among the blackberry vines, with the ragged beggar sunning himself on the steps. Perhaps it would not be amiss to have someone tell what went on inside and what kind of education was dispensed free gratis to the barefoot boys who swarmed in from the farms. Our schoolhouse was not red, for the painter had not come yet with his paint pot. There were no blackberry vines, no ragged beggar, but there were girls who didn't spell the word and go above us boys, either because they couldn't spell the word or for deeper reasons which Whittier has so well interpreted in his poem. I was four years and six months old when, holding my little sister's hand, I first walked the quarter of a mile down the road past the grocery store to school. It was summer and the big boys were not there, for they were needed on the farm for hoeing and haying. There was of course only one teacher, a woman, and she managed all the "grades," though that word was still unknown in our community. We had scripture reading every morning, the Lord's Prayer and a hymn, and then the classes began to come out in turn, the pupils sitting on benches just in front of my little seat, where I sat with vacant mind because I had nothing to do and no one to entertain me. It was some fun watching the boys and girls go to the blackboard, and with broken pieces of chalk (there were no crayons then) make figures all over the blackboard. . . . I sat still as a mouse, until I was called out for the Primer Class, with Elijah Elwood sitting by me, cowed into silence. There are two well-known stories which I wish I had known then, for I could have worked one of them off on my stern teacher. . . . The first one relates how a little boy in a Primer Class was told by the teacher to say A. He said, "I am not going to say A. If I say A, you will want me to go on and say B." And he apparently dimly sensed the drag of the system, which would carry him irresistibly on to Z. This boy opposed "beginnings." The other boy—a Maine boy, too—was introduced to the alphabet by the teacher, who pointed to the first letter and said in sweet tones, "That is A." "Thunderation. You don't say," said the boy. "Is that A?"

Elijah Elwood and Minnie Johnson and I each meekly said "A" with no comment. We came back to our seats a little later with the first three letters indelibly fixed in our little minds. We had begun. . . . I am still using the same letters I learned in that Primer Class! I suppose it was the most momentous intellectual step I have ever taken. What a miracle it is that all of Shakespeare's Plays, the whole of the English Bible, Browning's Ring and the Book, and everything else I have ever read are made up of those letters I learned in that Primer Class! — From "A Small-Town Boy," by RUFUS M. JONES. (New York: Macmillan.)


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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

*World Charter* ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

**Political Offensive**—The United States Government is ready to join with the other United Nations in enunciating a world-wide guarantee that an Allied victory over the Axis will end national imperialism everywhere.

American officials are recommending to all the Allied Governments that a precise and unqualified declaration be made in the near future in order that such a guarantee will stand as a foremost pledge of the future peace.

The objective is to make this declaration the galvanizing beginning of a world-wide political offensive against the Axis. The purpose will be to write it as an unequivocal commitment by the United Nations and to implant it in the hearts and minds of millions of repressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Europe now hesitant fully to help the Allies but helpless before Axis tyranny if they fail to help the Allies.

In all candor, it should be said that there are three different though not necessarily conflicting motivations behind this prospective development. One is that such a declaration of intention is the very essence of what the United Nations are fighting for, is a natural consequence of a United Nations' victory, is so inherently and morally right that its accomplishment should not be delayed. The other is that it is intelligent and necessary self-defense, that wavering Allies must be converted into full-fighting Allies, that—taking India as a single illustration—the United Nations need India as much as India needs the United Nations and that consequently the time for bargaining has passed. The third, related to the second, is that in any realistic view old-time national imperialism is going to be completely impossible after the war and would better be completely repudiated during the war.

**Suggestive Clue**

A very suggestive clue to the position which the United States is prepared to take is contained in the address which Vice President Henry A. Wallace just delivered before the Free World Association in New York. It can be said that this was a carefully prepared and fully authorized statement of American policy and was immediately utilized—in fact, was written with that end, among others, in mind—by the Office of Information for short wave, foreign language radiocasts throughout the world. In it Mr. Wallace, who is Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, is the Government's chief post-war planner, purposefully included these two sentences:

"Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples."

This view is, of course implicit in the Atlantic Charter but American policy-makers now believe that the Atlantic Charter doesn't go far enough, isn't sufficiently definite. The next step is a world charter, plighting the United Nations' guarantee to build a peace which, in Mr. Wallace's words, will be "just, charitable and enduring."

**One in Three**—But it is going to take a mounting and sustained effort by the United States before we can begin to see the end. It is now evident that there is no quick way to victory and no cheap way.

A solid hint of how the man power of America is still to be converted to the nation's total military-and-production war program is contained in the statement this week by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service, that 12,000,000 will be in the armed services and the defense factories by the end of 1942.

He visions an Army of 8,000,000, a Navy of 1,000,000, with 3,000,000 in defense production. Based upon latest census figures of available man power between the ages of 20 and 65, this means one out of every three men you see in civilian garb on the streets this afternoon, may be in military uniform or overalls by Dec. 31.

For the first time in many years in America the problem will not be to find jobs but to find men and women to fill them. This is the final sign of total war. It is at hand.

**Thinks It Isn't Cricket**

**Isolating the Isolationists**—The issue of total war will undoubtedly carry into the fall elections. It is highly significant that it is the isolationists who want to remove isolationism from the Congressional campaign. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, just thinks it isn't cricket to bring in the isolationist question at such an inopportune time and Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, argues that what went on in Congress before Pearl Harbor ought to be forgotten.

Whenever any political candidate of whatever party at any time wants to sidetrack an issue, it is safe to conclude that that is the issue which ought to be scrutinized by the voters down to the ground.

It is possible that what went on in Congress prior to the war had a good deal to do with why the United States wasn't better prepared to meet the war when it finally came. Certainly the voting record of every Congressman seeking re-election is his strongest or weakest recommendation and when there are candidates who want to black out major parts of their voting record, that's news.

The Republicans are faced with a complicated problem. Their National Committee last month invested their party with an anti-isolationist, participate-in-the-peace platform but their Congressmen —House and Senate—have voted the party an isolationist, keep-out-of-the-peace record.

Votes are more persuasive than words. Until the Republican Congressional candidates give substantial evidence that they genuinely embrace the Chicago resolution, then their own National Committee offers them little hope of winning—because the Republican National Committee abandoned isolationism because it was convinced that the American people have abandoned it.

## *The Country Speaks: East*

*Schooldays, Schooldays, Now Are Motor Fuel Days* .... *By Millicent Taylor*

Schooldays, schooldays,
Now are motor fuel days;
Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic
Done for the sake of a ration tick:
X is the Unknown Quantity,
A is for those who wanted B—
  Oh, charioteers
  'Tis plain to see
We'll all have to get out and walk

School daze, school daze,
Merged with motor fuel ways,
Finds us a-reading the Honor List
Noting that Junior's name is missed,
Talking with Teacher companionably
Acting the parent we oughter be!
  Not really so bad,
  This gas-card spree—
If it wakes up our pride in our schools

So.....

Schoolways, schoolways,
What with motor fuel days—
Many a poppa and gran'pa, too,
Back here to register, wandered through
Lingered in grades that fancy chose,
Pored over books that once were woes,
  Squeezed into desks
  And sat in rows
And dreamed of their days here as kids.

Put down six and carry two,
  Oh-o-oh, woe-o-o,
Miles are many, gas are few
  Whoa-ooa, whoa-ooa,
You can add and multiply,
Urge your causes hard,
You will get what Teacher writes
On your ration card.

## *To Change the Subject:*

*'Best for the Country,' He Said, Didn't He?* ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

The Commander-in-Chief said: "I honestly feel that it would be best for the country to keep baseball going. . . ." He also said: ". . . And, incidentally, I hope that night games can be extended because it gives an opportunity to the day shift to see a game occasionally

So, here was a free night, the Seals and the Padres were playing at the Seals' Stadium, San Francisco, and it seemed almost like slacking on the war effort not to go. Especially so, being a member of the day shift.

Of course, there was that Jungle Book movie down on Market Street, and a duty owed a boy who, a generation ago, lived much in fancy with Mowgli. Several other possible engagements called, as a matter of fact, but the ball game won.

A nippy little wind came in from the ocean and whipped around the corner of the Stadium. It was a spring zephyr to San Franciscans, who like their weather coolish and have it that way. The light topcoat seemed quite all right.

**Then Go**

"Stay two innings, maybe three, and then go back down town and see Sabu as Mowgli," said I to myself.

The trouble with baseball is that hope springs into renewed being nine successive times in the course of a game.

There's this, too: when you're out of your own home bailiwick you almost naturally pick the underdog for your team. San Diego made two runs in the first inning; San Francisco none; ergo, San Francisco was the underdog—my team for that particular night.

The hot dog man and the hot drink man did most of the business among the tray salesmen that evening. The cold drink vendors called their wares plaintively, with little enthusiasm and almost no success. Ice cream cones simply didn't appear.

San Diego made another run in the second inning. San Francisco batsmen were represented on the lighted scoreboard over in center field by a string of neat but cold-looking ciphers. The string grew and grew

**Besides, Who Wants to Stay?**

Now Mowgli, the jungle boy, has great pulling powers. That theater was nice and warm, too, no doubt. And besides, who wants to stay and root for an underdog team that perversely won't make runs even when it has some golden opportunities?

The outfielders run for their dugouts after each inning as if a warm stove awaited there. The big San Diego coach on the first base line blows on his fingers, then buries them under the folds of a heavy sweater coat.

Four and a half innings. Half the game. Still time to go see Mowgli. Score, 3 to 0. No chance for an upset.

Seven innings. Everybody up. Still not much too late to go and see Mowgli.

Into the ninth. Two more runs for San Diego. Simply hopeless for those Seals. They have fumbled this game badly. Why waste another minute with them?

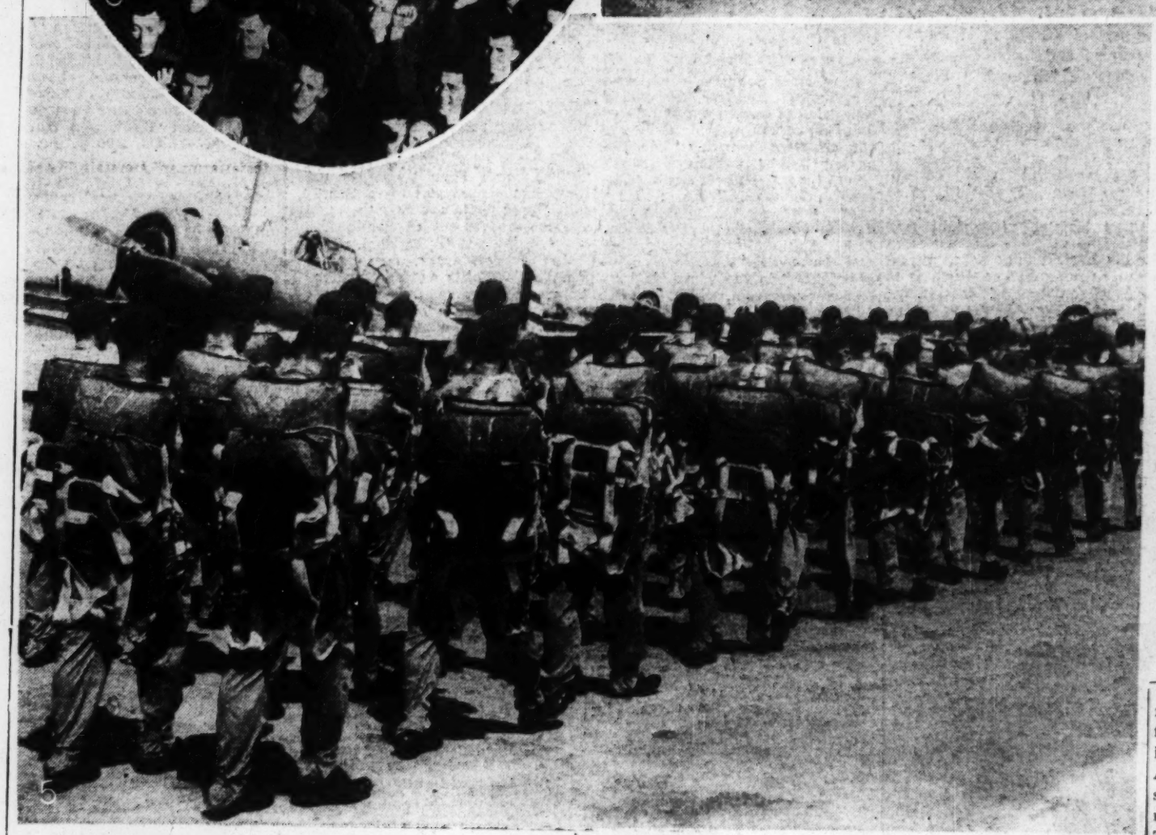
Wow! A pretty single! Zowie! Another! The dormant Seals are waking up, finally. A score. A second score. The crowd is on its feet. What's 5 to 2, even in the ninth, with only one out?

Ooops! Two outs. Three. Shucks! The game is over. Poor ol' Seals.

"Best for the country to keep baseball going," he said, didn't he?

Can catch up with Mowgli and Sabu some nice warm Saturday afternoon this summer, probably.

## Pilots, Pilots, Pilots,—Yet More Are Needed



Wide World; International; Associated Press; Randolph Field

**Lesson of air power now well learned by U. S., and what was once trickle of airmen is piling up as flood to engulf Axis' efforts to prevail—Negroes good material.**

By Albert D. Hughes
*Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Pilots, pilots, and more pilots are urgently needed by the United States to carry on the war on far-flung battlefronts. The lesson of air power which has enabled the Japanese to drive onward even against superior surface forces has been driven home to the generals and admirals.

In order to augment the man power of its air force, the United States has expanded its air training facilities, and is continuing to expand them. The qualifications for pilots have also been made less stringent so that thousands heretofore ineligible may now join up.

### Beginning Made

Some beginning has been made in forming a Negro air force. In addition, the United States is conjointly helping to build up the air forces of the United Nations.

The never-ending trickle of pilots being set up by the United States, which one day will flood the Axis forces wherever encountered, is a fascinating process to watch. Its tempo has increased, since, as pointed out previously, both the Army and Navy have modified their pilot standards.

The Army has lowered its age limit from 20 to 18 and waived the educational requirement of two years of college or its equivalent, as well as the ban on married men. The physical standards remain the same. The Army is believed to have in the neighborhood of 100 fields available for the training of aviation cadets in elementary flight, basic training in heavier, faster planes, and advanced work in pursuit or bombardment.

The Navy has also reduced its minimum age from 21 to 20 but kept its ban on married men and its two-year college educational requirement. The Navy has also inaugurated a plan in four universities for a starter whereby a three-month conditioning course may be taken at school to replace the ground training which the Navy itself first gives, and also to toughen the cadets for military life.

By and large, most of the men who come to the air forces of the Army and Navy have never flown a plane. They come from business offices, factories, schools. Sometimes they are transferred from other military services.

But they all know if they can pass the 30-week training course they will become commissioned officers, receive a base pay of $245 a month, plus 50 per cent additional for flying pay. As cadets they receive $75 a month, are given a uniform, a $10,000 life insurance policy and are permitted free medical and dental care.

Upon induction at one of the several Air Force induction centers in the United States, the Army cadets are "farmed out" to one of a dozen or more primary flying training schools operated by private flight contractors under military supervision. Here they learn to fly and perform the simple elementary maneuvers.

### 'Basic' Begins

Upon passing their primary flight course the aviation cadets begin the most interesting phase of their flight training and their inaugural into genuine military routine—the basic course—usually conducted at the Training Command headquarters fields in Alabama, Texas or California.

In "Basic" the aviation cadet's routine is very similar to that of West Point. He must take care of his quarters and clothing in a rigidly prescribed manner. Half of his day is spent flying, the other half in classrooms studying. For flying training the cadets pilot sturdy BT-9's or BT-14's, low-winged monoplanes with dual controls. In these ships he learns the fundamentals of flying. Later he gets more complicated maneuvers such as slow rolls, snap rolls and chandelles. Later, formation flying where the emphasis is on teamwork. Finally, he gets cross-country flying, where he learns navigation. This training is extended to night flights.

In his 10 weeks at "Basic" a cadet has generally had about 30 hours in code instruction, three in radio communication, 30 in weather, eight in navigation, 10 in military law and 20 in airplane and engine operation.

From "Basic" a pilot then moves to his advanced course of training, usually in the type of flying for which he has been adjudged most fitted. If he is a real "hot" pilot he becomes one of the Air Force's "glamour boys"—the pilot of a pursuit ship. Or he may have the temperament for a bomber pilot. Or perhaps he is better as navigator or a gunner. His advanced course, therefore, will take him into one of these specialized lines from which he emerges either with his "wings" as a pilot or with the half-wing emblem of the navigator or gunner.

### Praise for Negroes

Within a month after passing the advanced course the new Air Force member received his commission as a pilot, his wing emblem, an allowance for uniforms and orders to join a fighting unit.

The training outlined here is the same as that followed by the new Negro air force and pilots of the United Nations who come to train in the United States.

At Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., recently the first of five Negro lieutenants were graduated from the first class of the Army's first Negro flying school. This class is now a charter member of the Air Force's 99th (all Negro) Pursuit Squadron established last summer at the $2,000,000 field near Tuskegee.

White instructors with the Negro squadron at Tuskegee say that Negro pilots will become good combat pilots due to their exceptional eyesight, courage and co-ordination.

Chinese pilots were being trained under Lend-Lease provisions in the United States sometime before Pearl Harbor. These cadets, officers in the Chinese Army, received their ground training under American aegis in China. They were sent to Thunderbird Field, Ariz., a contracting air school owned by a Hollywood group headed by Leland Hayward.

Two months ago the first class of '42 Chinese pilots were graduated at Thunderbird Field. They were given their wings by Maj-Gen. Teh-Hsieh Shen, former chief of staff of the Chinese Air Force. After the graduation, it is reported, the Chinese lost little time in picking up and returning immediately to China to take up the fight against the Japanese.

Under the Good Neighbor policy, a number of Latin-American pilots are also receiving flight training in the United States. Most of this training is done in the American Southwest where there are many dwelling who speak a similar language and where they are more apt to feel at home.

So, the steady trickle of pilots is coming down to make the inevitable flood that will someday engulf those who unleashed all of this mighty activity.

### U. S. Trains Airmen Of United Nations

**In the American South and Southwest, Negro, Chinese and Latin American pilots are pursuing the same course of training given to all American aviation cadets to augment our own air forces or to build up those of the United Nations. (1) A group of Negro lieutenants are shown receiving their diplomas and commissions at the Negro air school at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. (2) Chinese pilots are graduated and receive their commissions as sub-lieutenants in the Chinese Air Force at Luke Field, near Phoenix, Ariz. (3) A group of American aviation cadets, still in the "dodo" stage, are shown at an air force recruit induction center. (4) A group of Latin American cadets are shown receiving flight training at the Sky Harbor airport, near Phoenix, Ariz. (5) Aviation cadets at Randolph Field, Texas, march out for their first flights under the watchful eyes of their instructors. Riding at first "dual" with their teachers they will later "solo" their planes on the way to the fulfillment of their aviation careers.**

# Civic Symphony Offers Novelties—Radio Plans—Hollywood Letter

## Grainger For Soloist And Guest Leader

By Winthrop P. Tryon

If Percy Grainger's style of conducting, as illustrated for a few moments at Jordan Hall last evening, could be captured and held for common use in time to come, that would be an artistic gain of much value. If the peculiar quality of interpretation shown in his directing of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra in a single piece—his own Colonial Song from "In a Nutshell" Suite—could be made generally available, the cause of music would be helped greatly. Not that his mere manner as an orchestral director wants to be imitated, and not that his method with the baton is anything to serve as model; but the tone, the shading, the contrasts he secures are what audiences could never get too much of.

* * *

Mr. Grainger shared in the night's proceedings chiefly as pianist. In everything but the Colonial Song, Joseph Wagner, the regular musical director of the organization, was in charge. To say that Mr. Grainger distinguished himself as soloist in the Delius Piano Concerto would be to repeat praise old indeed in the record. To commend his conducting, for that matter, is to tell nothing new about him. But something about this occasion challenged his talents and brought out his powers in a special way.

To make brief remark on a couple of novelties which Mr. Wagner set before the town at this, the third concert of the season—Dance Suite, by Spencer Norton, and Overture to an Italian Comedy, by Arthur Benjamin—they were novel rather as a re-shaking up of familiar orchestral fancies than as promulgation of original sentiment and conviction. But they made plain that the men who wrote them understand the orchestra and have the knack of contriving entertaining sound.

* * *

The Suite includes a Sarabande wherein the flute pipes pleasingly, even if reminiscently of a certain "Afternoon" of Debussy. Where did all this pastoral music start? With the third act of Wagner's "Tristan" perhaps? More of it was heard in "Soliloquy" for Flute and String Orchestra, by Bernard Rogers, which has become quite a repertory fixture.

The Benjamin work proved to be an overture in correct, though not hackneyed form. Indeed, the form could be called the most interesting part of it—balanced, proportioned, and containing a surprise or two in the line of contrast and plenty of variety in the way of color.

Martha Burnham

**Character Sketches From 'Corn Is Green'**

**Left to right are Ethel Barrymore as Miss Moffat, Thelma Schnee as Bessie Watty, and Esther Mitchell as Miss Ronberry. The company begins Monday the third week of its four-week engagement at the Colonial.**

## 'Wake Island' Indication Of Film Trend

By Frank Daugherty

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood apparently is prepared to depict the action of the military forces of the Allied Nations with fictional productions which will give, if not the letter, at least the spirit of important engagements.

There have been some of these already. Now Paramount comes forward with a picture entitled "Wake Island," which will show—without using actual names—the heroes of this conflict.

Marines, it is understood, will not only aid in the production of the film, but will launch a recruiting drive simultaneously with the picture's release.

Some secret is made of the equipment being used; but it is obvious that the military has provided the necessary planes of the proper type. It is known that Japanese planes will be represented by low-wing Ryan monoplanes with rising suns painted on their wings, as these are the only American planes which have almost exact counterparts in the Japanese air force.

Locations for the picture have been set up in the militarized zones near Salt Lake, where most of the air action will be shot, and on California's Salton Sea shoreline, in the middle of the Colorado Desert.

At the latter spot a 4,000-foot runway has been built by the same company which put in the original Wake Island field. Japanese soldiers and sailors and airmen will be represented by 150 Filipino lettuce-pickers recruited from the nearby Imperial Valley truck farms. The studio reports that the only difficulty with these extras so far is to keep them "alive" long enough to get necessary action recorded in the camera. It seems the Filipinos like nothing better than to represent Japanese already put out of action, and emulate this sort almost to the exclusion of any other the minute the sound of the guns begins.

Brian Donlevy will have the role of Major Devereaux—though he is not, of course, so named in the picture. Other important roles are taken by Robert Preston, Walter Abel, and William Bendix. Barbara Britton, who plays the single feminine role, appears only in some early sequences in Honolulu.

Mr. Bendix was seen in a small part in the memorable role of "Pinky," in Miss Hepburn's "Woman of the Year," and has been in some of Hal Roach's "Streamliner" serials.

Bendix spent two years on the Broadway stage, and was on tour in William Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life." He is a former grocery store manager who took up acting after, as he puts it, "the bottom fell out" of his business in 1936. He worked with the Federal Theater in Newark. A modicum of success in Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here" convinced him that his profession thereafter was to be acting.

He was in five Broadway failures, but did so well personally that the Theater Guild picked him for the Saroyan play, in which he made a signal success. Hollywood followed.

## Eastman Interview on Air

**The Week-End Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, is to be interviewed by Ted Granik on his "What Price Victory" program, tonight, MBS-WAAB, at 8:15.

Raymond Clapper, Washington columnist, and Oscar Levant are the guests of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Bob Hawk's "How'm I Doin'?" quiz is to be heard on the CBS-WEEI net at the new time of 10 p. m.

Roland Young of the screen is to be the special guest of the Ontario Show, Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Clare Boothe, playwright and correspondent just returned from the Far East, is to be heard during a news dramatization which is to be based on developments in the Far East, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. Dorothy Lamour is to play the title role of "Roxie Hart," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

### *Saturday*

The Budapest Quartet is to play Daniel Gregory Mason's Quartet on Negro Themes and Brahms' Quintet in G major, with Milton Katims, violist, as soloist, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Izler Solomon, conducting the second Summer Symphony Concert, has chosen a program of Saint-Saëns' Overture "Princesse Jaune," De Lamarter's "The Betrothal Suite," Berkeley-Britten's "Mont Juic," and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody," No. 1, Blue, except WBZ, 9 p. m. Emma Boynet, French pianist, is to play Peters' Ballet Suite "Cephale et Procris," and Durand's "Variations Symphoniques," in the "America Preferred" program, MBC-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Gus Van, of the vaudeville team of Van and Schenck, is to be the guest of Tel Steele's Studio Club, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, the Navy's leading dirigible officer, is to speak to the "Air Youth for Victory" program during a dramatized visit to a Naval air station, NBC-WNAC, 3:15 p. m. Lyman Bryson's "People's Platform" is to return to its original day and hour, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m. Arthur Treacher, screen butler, is among guests to be interviewed on "Hobby Lobby," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

### *Sunday*

Rosemarie Brancato is to sing the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" and two Italian songs; Andor Foldes, pianist, is to play the second and third movements of Schumann's Piano Quintet; and Erno Rapee is to direct the string orchestra in Scarlatti-Byrns Suite for Strings, and the last movement of Schubert's Quintet, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Jan Peerce, tenor, is to sing Romberg's "Softly as in a Morning Sunrise," and Kremser's arrangement of "Prayer of Thanksgiving," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra. Arthur Schwartz is the featured American composer, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

In a program of orchestral serenades Howard Barlow has chosen Mozart's, in D major (K.203), Elgar's, for String Orchestra, in E minor, Op. 20, and Tchaikovsky's, for Strings, Op. 48, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Margaret Webster, John Mason Brown and Mark Van Doren are to participate in a discussion of Ibsen's plays, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m. James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Harold D. Lasswell, director of War Communications Research in the Library of Congress, are to be heard in a Chicago Round Table on "Radio and War Time," NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Stuart Chase, economist, and Dr. Louis M. Hacker, author, are to discuss "The Road We Are Traveling," in the "Wake Up, America" forum, Blue-WBZ, 3:15 p. m. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City, are to be the special speakers on "I Am an American Day" program, CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

Capt. Thomas Qualters, former personal bodyguard to President Roosevelt, now of the Air Corps, is to tell of some of his experiences while guarding the Chief Executive, in "This Is the Truth," Blue-WBZ, 4:30 p. m. Prof. Ralph Barton Perry will speak on "American Unity," and members of the Radcliffe Choral Group will sing, in a special "I Am an American Day" program WMEX, 5:30 p. m. "Women in War" is to introduce a number of women engaged in unusual tasks, in "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Shall Congress Enact a Federal Sales Tax?" is to be the subject of a debate on the American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Robert Taylor and Ralph Bellamy are to be co-featured in an Arch Oboler story, "Bomber to Tokio," in "Plays for Americans," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

The closing half of Fred Allen's program is to be turned over to the Treasury for an "I Am An American Day" program, which is to hear Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, and Paul Robeson and a choir, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. The final "Keep 'Em Rolling" program is to present screen actors Melvyn Douglas and Charles Bickford in an air version of the film, "Joe Smith, American," MBS - WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

### *Monday*

Premiere of a dramatic series, "Counterspy," is scheduled for the Blue Network. Produced by Phillips H. Lord the story is to center around David Harding, young American who holds a "cover-all Commission" from the Government. Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commander of the Service of Supply, are to be heard on "The Engineer's Job in War Production," in a dinner radiocast from Washington, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

### *Week End at the Pops*

**Friday Evening**

March from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
"Sally in Our Alley," for String Orchestra ..... Arranged by Frank Bridge
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Pavane for a Dead Infanta ..... Ravel
Finale from the Fifth Symphony ..... Shostakovitch

George Sawyer Dunham, Conductor

Waltz, "Girls of Baden" ..... Komzak
Prima Donna ..... Gould
Aragonaise from "The Cid" ..... Massenet

**Saturday Evening**

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... R. Strauss
Praeludium ..... Jarnefelt
Spirit of the Warrior ..... Grossman
Prelude and Love-Death, from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Two Latvian Peasant Dances ..... Kalnins
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Arr. by Caillliet
Begin the Beguine ..... Porter
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

**Sunday Evening**

Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Symphony in D major, "The Clock," No. 101 ..... Haydn
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18 ..... Rachmaninoff

Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma

"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner

### *Tamiris Not Coming*

Helen Tamiris is unable to come to Boston for her engagement at Jan Veen Studio Hall tonight. A program has therefore been arranged by Mr. Veen, in which he will perform two solos, his ballet instructor, Vonn Hamilton, three, and Mary Starks six. The Jan Veen Dancers will do their "Dynamic Contrasts," dancing to and while playing percussion instruments, and with the Workshop Group, the ballet, "Love, Honor and Oh Boy!"


# AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK (MOVIES)**

"BY FAR THE BEST DRAMA OF 1942... TENDER LOVE STORY SUPERBLY ACTED" —WILLIAM BOEHNEL WORLD-TELEGRAM

Tyrone POWER Joan FONTAINE

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production

THIS ABOVE ALL

by ERIC KNIGHT

A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK

ASTOR THEATRE Broadway at 45th Telephone CI 6-4642

CONTINUOUS . . . LATE SHOW TONIGHT

Rita HAYWORTH Victor MATURE IN TECHNICOLOR!

MY GAL SAL

A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St. PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW

Jean GABIN • Ida LUPINO

"MOONTIDE"

UNITED ARTISTS RIVOLI B'way & 49th St.

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit

BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick

BLITHE SPIRIT

NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.
Moves to BOOTH Thea. Mon., May 18

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.

JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Voted "BEST AMERICAN PLAY OF THE SEASON" by BROOKS ATKINSON, Times

John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER • RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. CI. 6-6363

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd BIG FINAL WEEK!
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
SABOTEUR
Priscilla LANE • Rob't CUMMINGS
2nd Hit "Don't Get Personal" HUGH HERBERT • MISCHA AUER
"INDIA CRISIS" March of Time
Coming MAY 21st "FANTASIA" SPECIAL GROUP RATES TO ORGANIZATIONS

★★★½★ PAYMENT "VV" TOPS. Don't miss it" NY—PM

GUERRILLA BRIGADE
Russian Peasants Fighting for their Freedom!
Extra! The DEAN OF CANTERBURY Calls for a new Western Front
MAJESTIC MON. MAY 18 GALA SHOW 8:30 P. M. MONDAY BENEFIT WAR RELIEF
DOWN FROM 12 NOON POPULAR PRICES

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
Bud ABBOTT • Lou COSTELLO
"RIO RITA"
Plus "NAZI AGENT"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Bob HOPE • Madeleine CARROLL
"My Favorite Blonde"
Plus: "FRISCO LIL"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Walter Pidgeon—Maureen O'Hara
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Laraine Day—Barry Nelson
"A YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD"
Sun. "The Male Animal," and "Wild Bill Hickok"

*Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

**BOSTON**

BOSTON GARDEN TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15
DOORS OPEN at 1 and 7
LAST THREE DAYS
(Final Performance Sunday Night, May 17)
"Most Colorful, Most Beautiful, Most Exciting Show of Them All" . . . WALTER WINCHELL
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Produced by JOHN RINGLING NORTH
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
Designed by NORMAN BEL GEDDES
Glorious New Super Spectacle "HOLIDAYS"
"BALLET OF THE ELEPHANTS"
Directed by GEORGE BALANCHINE
MUSIC by IGOR STRAVINSKY
Mr. & Mrs. GARGANTUA The Great
Inconceivably Impressive Array of Fabulous New Productions—Alf. COURT'S Great Wild Animal Acts—800 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—Hundreds of Horses—Vast Restyled Menagerie—New Congress of Freaks
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3 Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Aft'n Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony Until 1 P.M. 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS at GARDEN and FILENE'S

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30
MAT. TOMORROW AT 2:30
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

**BOSTON (CONCERTS)**

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY AT 8:30
Soloist—SANROMA—Piano
Tickets on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

SUN., MAY 17 3:30 P. M.
JORDAN HALL
WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ALEXANDER THIEDE, *Conductor*
MARYBELLE ZEISE, *Piano Soloist*
Tickets at box office 50c to $1.00
Student rate 25c Plus Tax

**MALDEN, MASS.**

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
May 14 to May 20. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"THE FLEET'S IN"
with Dorothy Lamour
"TANK ON THE BURMA ROAD"
with Laraine Day


## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### *Theaters*

**Colonial**—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Shubert**—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### *Summer Theaters*

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Cora Witherspoon. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

**The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street**—"Squaring the Circle," Russian comedy by Katayev. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

**Peabody Playhouse**—"Princess Ida," presented by the Beacon Light Opera Company. Proceeds for benefit of prisoners of war. 8:30.

### *Dance*

**Jan Veen Studio Hall, 395 Huntington Avenue**—Program of dance by Jan Veen, Vonn Hamilton, Mary Starks, and the Jan Veen Dancers. 8:30.

### *Music*

**Symphony Hall**—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Esquire**—"Down Argentine Way," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55. "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**Exeter**—"Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Adventures of Martin Eden," Claire Trevor. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

**Fenway**—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

**Fine Arts**—"Bride of Buddha," 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

**Keith Memorial**—"March of Time," 10 a. m., 1:25, 3, 8:35. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 3:30, 9. "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 11:30 a. m., 3:55, 6:30, 10:05.

**Kenmore**—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:45. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

**Metropolitan**—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:35, 9:10.

**Modern**—"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 9:50. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

**Orpheum**—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

**Paramount**—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

**RKO-Boston**—"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:25, 9:20.

**Scollay**—"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:50. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morton. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

**South Station Theater**—"Defense of Moscow." "Information Please." "The Gallup Poll." "Sports of Ten of America's Most Popular Beach Resorts." "Roy Rogers Gives a Party at His Cowboy Tack Room," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

**Trans-Lux**—"Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Escape From Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9.

**Uptown**—"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Crime and Punishment," Edward Arnold and Peter Lorre. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler and Arleen Whelan. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Johnny Eager," Robert Young, Lana Turner. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:57, 5:07, "Dumbo." 3:20, 9:30.

**BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner:** "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 6:39, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "Playmates," Kay Kyser and Lupe Velez. 2:35, 6:40, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 5:10, 8:15. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central:** "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Blue in the Night," Priscilla Lane and R. Whorf. 2 and 8. **University:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:30, 8:55, 9:15. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Valley of the Sun," Frank Morgan. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester:** "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. **Codman:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Ghost of Frankenstein." "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:19, 9. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2, 7:41. **Park:** "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:30, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 3:18, 9:38. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:34, 8:09. **Hyde Park:** "Crime and Punishment," Peter Lorre. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 2:30, 8:15. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 4, 9:45.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:06, 6:15, 9:24. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 5:04, 8:13. **Maplewood:** "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. "Honolulu Lou," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:30. **Mystic:** "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 7:55. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 9:20. **Strand:** "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 9:20. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:55, 7:50.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:23, 9:28. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:50.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:35, 8:25. "North to the Klondike," Brian Donlevy. 4, 6:55, 10.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Playmates," Kay Kyster and John Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:30, 9:15. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2, 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 2 and 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Outlaws of the Desert," Bill Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Too Many Women," June Lang and Nell Hamilton. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2 and 8.

**REVERE—Revere:** "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8. **Boulevard:** "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand:** "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:48. Continuous from 6:15. **Broadway:** "Mr. and Mrs. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Lady for A Night," Joan Blondell and Ruth Hussey. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 2:09, 7:54. "Young America," Jane Withers. 3:46, 9:31.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 2. Evenings at 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady for a Night," John Wayne and Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. Selected short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:43, 9:03. "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee. 2:14, 6:30, 9:33.

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

## Where Nature Carves With Lavish Hand

Santa Fe Railway

**Ship Rock and Balance Rock**

**Two of the notable features that meet the eye of tourists who visit the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, Colo.**

# U. S. Presents Its Seven Natural Wonders

**By M. LeTour**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Monitor Traveltalks**

Recently there appeared this list of the Seven Natural Wonders of the New World: the Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Mammoth Cave National Parks; the Garden of the Gods, Colorado; Niagara Falls, New York; and the Natural Bridge, Virginia. Maybe there is a difference of opinion here. If so, why not suggest which ones might be eliminated or what others added!

And since it is not feasible to visit the Wonders of the Old World, as the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy, or the Blue Grotto, Capri, why not make the rounds of the above! These Seven Natural Wonders are in all sections of the United States, so that vacationists can take in at least one of them.

In Wyoming is that veteran of National Parks, the Yellowstone, for it was back in 1870 that a group of explorers were about to divide up the treasures of the Yellowstone, when one of their members, a Montana lawyer, Cornelius Hedges, had the brilliant idea of pooling their findings for posterity. So persuasive were this little band of nature lovers, that Congress two years later voted to keep the marvels in the Yellowstone as "a pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," though not until 1916 did the National Parks Service come into being.

**Old Faithful**

Bears and Old Faithful are synonymous with Yellowstone, as that Mariposa Grove of those big trees is with the Yosemite National Park, California. Six hundred of these forest giants loom in the park, to say nothing of the Valley of Sheer Granite Cliffs, the Bridalveil Falls and the High Sierra Peaks. As if nature had not done enough here, each evening at nine, there are those Fire Falls, when a bonfire of bark (from fallen trees) shoved over Glacier Cliff produces a stream of glowing embers.

Turn eastward now to the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. In all these National Parks, there is a chance to camp, linger and explore at leisure, or else make an intensive stay of a week or even a few days. The high light at the Grand Canyon is the excursion down the Bright Angel Trail to the Colorado River on stout little burros that perform gymnastic feats as they whirl around a narrow ledge on two legs. The Rim Drives here afford exceptional views of the many colored "temples" and "miniarets," and in the late afternoon genuine Hopi Indians give their ceremonials.

Still eastward, and there is the "Garden of the Gods" in Colorado, now a part of the Municipal Park System of Colorado Springs. "The Garden of the Gods" is an upthrust of red limestone rocks which geologists say extend underground from Canada to Mexico along the entire eastern base of the Rockies, projecting hundreds of feet above the surface in the Colorado Springs—Pikes Peak Region.

**Ambitious Program**

Community leaders at Colorado Springs are offering a most ambitious program of summer entertainment and planned activities, and are dedicating these towering mountains, rainbow-hued rocks and verdant pine forests to the task of keeping Americans fit and out of the wartime doldrums.

Much farther east is Niagara Falls, New York, not a National park but with 60 miles of parkway along the Niagara River. The more adventuresome like to descend to the foot of the falls and take a sail in a Maid of the Mist steamer. And there is Prospect Park to wander through, with its Prospect Point from where there is an unexcelled view of the Falls. Then there are easy paths to Goat Island and from there over the picturesque bridges to the Three Sister Islands. Don't miss the iridescent and luminous rainbow seen most afternoons, spanning the falls, nor the illumination at night when colored lights are thrown on the waterfalls.

Now it is southward to the Natural Bridge, Virginia, in the glorious valley of the Shenandoah. Reports of this natural wonder reached Rochambeau and his French troops while they were in Virginia, which induced several detachments of French officers to make their way through the then trackless wilderness to its remote site. They carried its measurements and diagrams back to Europe, but wrote a French officer, "It is the work of the Creator," a bridge which possesses, says another, "all the lightness and elegance of Ionic proportions."

**Soft Pastel Shades**

It is not one solid color, for against the gray stone there is dull red and ochre, soft pastel shades, while nature's tracings, together with the lights and shadows, formed by the sun's rays as they strike the archway provide an ever-changing backdrop.

Last comes the Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, which also takes in 50,000 acres of beautifully forested hill country, besides its many caverns. These latter provide natural bombproof shelters, able to accommodate hundreds should the test come. One could live in these tunnels of the Mammoth Cave for weeks without getting bored. There is Crystal Lake and riding over it is a view into the 94-foot high Moonlight Dome. On the lowest depth is Echo River which has never been fully explored.

This cave has attracted visitors for more than 125 years, and before then was used by Indians, as evidenced by the discovery of crude working tools, tree ladders and reed torches with other proofs of prehistoric man's habitation within the cave. And a splendid chance to study geology!

So the traveler sees how this list of the Seven Natural Wonders of the New World include giant trees, deep canyons, the High Sierras, geysers, waterfalls, a natural bridge and a mammoth cave. What else does the seasoned traveler suggest?

## U. S. Consul Is Killed In Ecuador Earthquake

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 15 (AP)—At least 10 persons were killed, including four U. S. citizens, in an earthquake which struck Guayaquil May 13. More than 100 persons still were missing late today.

The known American victims were John M. Slaughter, American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, and his wife; Gerard Edward Temby, manager of the South American Development Company, and his wife.

The quake wrecked several large and modern buildings of the capital.

## Navy Cross Given Cruiser's Skipper

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — Secretary Frank Knox presented a Navy Cross yesterday to Capt. Arthur Granville Robinson, the master of the American cruiser Marblehead which recently completed a 13,000-mile journey from the Java Sea to a United States port after being badly damaged.

The citation read by the Navy Secretary said:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Marblehead on Feb. 4, 1942, during an engagement with superior Japanese enemy forces.

"While subject to heavy bombing by enemy aircraft, during which his ship suffered severe damage from two direct hits and one near miss, the personnel under his command engaged a large attacking force of Japanese bombing planes, and by effective use of the anti-aircraft batteries, destroyed two enemy planes and inflicted damage on others.

"The excellent seamanship displayed by Captain Robinson combined with the actions of his well-trained officers and crew resulted in saving his badly damaged and crippled ship."

Captain Robinson is a native of Brooklyn.

## New Navy Relief Work Assigned to Tunney

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP) — Commander James J. (Gene) Tunney, Director of the Navy's physical training program, has been assigned by the Navy Department to the Special Events Committee, the organization which raises funds for the Navy Relief Society.

Transfer was announced today by Stanton Griffis, Chairman of the Special Events Committee of the National Citizens Committee of the Society.

In his new work, Commander Tunney will be in general charge of the development of amateur and professional summer and autumn sports program designed to raise money for the Society.


# Travel

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MONTANA ROCKIES

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THREE GREAT HOTELS

# Manager of Braves Sees Unorthodox Training Schedule Factor in Team's Rise

## Something Should Be Done; College Track Needs Boost

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

### *Little Sympathy for Track*

Why the eastern colleges continue to hold track meets in the manner they do is beyond us. Even before world conditions reached their prohibitive stage of transportation the colleges stuck to the traditional dual meets with a few heptagonal and IC4A affairs thrown in. And there is little or no inducement to attract the public. Even the student body shows little interest. Why? Because the really good performers are never capitalized until they finish college and run or compete in special meets with attention focused on them.

### *Lock Barn Door After Horse Is Gone*

It is too late now for action, but there will come another time. Stage those dual meets in the middle of the week and on Saturdays have open meets with the cream of the eastern college field invited. Every event would be worth while and rivalry and records plus upsets would furnish news and interest. Each Saturday the athletes would have an incentive and suitable prizes would be awarded. Meets could be held in different places and would build up their own publicity. At first they probably would not draw flies, but in time they should, and when they did reach a paying basis the gate receipts could be used for prizes and transportation. Oh well, call it wishful thinking, but here is the Hep meet in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow and no one knows anything about the athletes whereas if the same group had been competing weekly, some spirited rivalry and comparisons would be available.

### *Too Bad They Can't Meet*

Al Ulbrickson, termed "Admiral Stoneface" by his intimates, has come out in the Associated Press with unspared praise of his 1942 University of Washington crew and particularly its blond stroke, Ted Garhart. Ulbrickson thinks this crew is his fastest and leans toward Garhart as against his 1936 Olympic Games stroke, Don Hume. Tom Bolles, Harvard's crew coach, has not come out too strongly regarding his crew, but he has gone on record regarding Bus Curwen, his stroke oar. The Crimson eight gets a severe test here tomorrow, facing Navy and Penn in the Adams Cup race, with Tech and Wisconsin additional starters.

### *Not Making It Any Easier*

Rising enthusiasm and increasing hope regarding Yale football prospects for next fall are not making it any easier for Howie Odell. The little fellow is a smart football technician and a tried and true assistant coach, but he has never taken a turn at head coaching. Even recognized great coaches cannot accomplish miracles without material and not too much consideration is being mentioned regarding Yale material. Odell is young and enthusiastic and probably will impart some of that enthusiasm into Yale football, but that old word "fundamentals" supersedes coaches on the gridiron.

### *A Garland for Harvard*

That was a refreshing Harvard freshman victory over the Yale track men in the Stadium yesterday, but the standout individual of the meet left the Eli with the future to think about. Pete Garland, from down Buzzards Bay way, walked off with four first places, a meet record of 49ft. 5in. in the shotput, which, incidentally, is two feet better than the existing Yale freshman record. His other victories were in the high jump, javelin, and discus. He threw the javelin 166ft. 2in., the discus 137ft. 5¾in., and jumped 5ft. 10in. He weighs around 210, is 6ft. 4in. and may play a prominent part in the varsity football schedule next year as a pass-receiving end.

### *Looking Toward the Future*

While the Heptagonal officials were in town today they had a meeting schedule downtown this afternoon with Asa Bushnell, Executive Director for the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, and invited guests from West Point and Annapolis in a nonagonal group regarding the immediate future of college athletics. Schedules for 1943 and 1946 have been tabled for the present as too speculative. Including the Army and Navy is getting on the right side for current conditions.

## *Steady Shooter* —By Pap'

FORE !!
Byron NELSON
HIS SECOND VICTORY IN THE MASTERS STAMPS HIM THE FAVORITE IN THE P.G.A. CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB IN ATLANTIC CITY
IS JUST ABOUT THE STEADIEST GOLFER IN THE PRO RANKS WHEN A BIG CHAMPIONSHIP IS AT STAKE
NELSON WON THE P.G.A. CROWN IN 1940 AND HAS BEEN A FINALIST IN THE LAST THREE PRO TITLE TOURNAMENTS
PAP'

Wide World Features

## Big-Name Golfers Gather Tomorrow for Big Eight

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A gathering of the country's big-name golfers will be seen in New England probably for the last time for the duration tomorrow, when eight of the clan appear at Charles River Country Club in Newton for the second annual Massachusetts Big Eight charity tournament for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society.

If the war is over by next summer, you will undoubtedly see most of these super-stars back again, but if not the chances are that the affair will be canceled until after the world returns to normal. If the latter be the case, which it is hoped it is not, then this will be your last chance to see Craig Wood, Byron Nelson, Benny Hogan, Jimmy Demaret, Horton Smith, Sammy Snead, Jimmy Thomson, and Sammy Byrd all in action on one course.

These boys are really the top of the professional golf lot. Hogan is leading the pack in money winnings and in points for the Vardon Trophy, the third-straight year he has been running a front race. Snead and Nelson are behind Benny in that order on the money trail, while they reverse their positions behind Ben in the Vardon race. In addition Byrd, the former pro baseball understudy to Babe Ruth, and Thomson are among the first 10 money winners.

**Modern Hagen**

The above paragraph might make the others look like a bunch of duffers, but not one of them can be counted out of any tournament they enter. Demaret has not been so hot this year as he was last, but he is still considered the modern Walter Hagen. On his first swing of the winter circuit three years ago he took six out of nine tournaments, including the esteemed Masters' in Augusta.

Wood is the present open champion, a former winner of the Masters', and the holder of the world's record for 72 holes at 264 strokes. He has not figured in the two pro races last winter and this spring because he stayed at his berth in Florida teaching instead of making the swing.

**Won State Open**

Smith is well known to New England golf fans, his latest exploit here being his winning of the 1940 State open at Oyster Harbors. His list of tournament victories is probably the longest of any of the eight at Charles River.

There were many interesting speculations as to what these stars would do to the Charles River course tomorrow, for what they have done to other layouts in the past has been nothing short of phenomenal. Yet it will be remembered that at the first Big Eight meeting at The Country Club in Brookline a year ago, only Jug McSpaden, then of Winchester, was able to break the par of 71 on both his rounds, and Ben Hogan was the only other golfer able to break par at all.

**From Back Tees**

According to John Bernardi, pro at the Newton course, no additional degree of difficulty has been added. The pros of course will play from the back tees, which means that par will still be 72 with the distance 6,373 yards.

The morning rounds begins at 10 a. m., with the afternoon set to starting at 3 p. m. In between will be an accuracy contest, with the contestants seeking who can come closest to the pin in three shots from about 150 yards out on the 18th fairway. Prize money totals $1,500.

The Charles River card reads:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | —36 |
| In | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | —36—72 |

### How to Get To Big Eight Golf

**Persons traveling to Charles River Country Club for the Massachusetts Big Eight golf tournament tomorrow may find the following bus and streetcar directions helpful.**

**From Newton Corner, Oak Hill Village busses, which go right past the club entrance, leave at seven minutes past the hour every hour. Returning from Oak Hill they leave at a quarter to the hour every hour.**

**From Boston, the Boston and Worcester busses leave every 30 minutes on the hour and half hour. These busses stop at Parker Street in Newton, route of the Oak Hill Village bus. From Wellesley Hills the B & W busses leave every 30 minutes at five minutes past and 25 minutes before the hour, connecting at Parker Street also.**

**The Charles River club is located in Newton Center, about half a mile from the Worcester turnpike. It lies to the left of the pike if you are headed towards Worcester.**

### Minor Leagues

**Results May 14**

*By the Associated Press*

**International League**
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 4.
Newark 14, Syracuse 3.
Montreal at Buffalo, postponed.
(Only games scheduled).

**Pacific Coast League**
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 9, San Diego 3.
Portland at San Francisco, postponed.

**American Association**
St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 5.
(Other games postponed.)

**Southern Association**
Little Rock 7-2, Knoxville 11-1.
Memphis 7, Nashville 6.
(Other games postponed).

**Texas League**
Shreveport 8, Fort Worth 4.
(Other games postponed).

**Eastern League**
Scranton 2, Springfield 1.
Albany 6, Elmira 1.
Wilkes-Barre 1, Hartford 0.
Williamsport 15, Binghamton 6.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 17 | 8 | .680 |
| Cleveland | 17 | 9 | .654 |
| Detroit | 18 | 12 | .600 |
| Boston | 14 | 12 | .538 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 17 | .433 |
| Washington | 11 | 15 | .423 |
| St. Louis | 12 | 18 | .400 |
| Chicago | 8 | 19 | .296 |

Results May 14
St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 4.
All other games postponed.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 19 | 8 | .704 |
| Pittsburgh | 17 | 13 | .567 |
| Boston | 16 | 13 | .552 |
| St. Louis | 13 | 13 | .500 |
| Cincinnati | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Chicago | 13 | 15 | .464 |
| New York | 13 | 15 | .464 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 21 | .276 |

Results May 14
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 12, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis-Boston, postponed.

### No Idle Praise

PROVO, Utah (AP)—It was no idle praise when sports writers called Dee Chipman a brainy quarterback.

The star signal caller on the Brigham Young University football team has been named winner of the Horace Green medal, given annually to the outstanding scholar in the School of Journalism.

**College Baseball**

Results May 14
*By the Associated Press*

Fordham 7, Manhattan 3.
St. John's 14, Brooklyn College 6.
Wesleyan 5, Amherst 4.

### Quinn Joins Navy

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Mose P. Quinn, Cornell University baseball coach, has been sworn into the Navy. He was commissioned a lieutenant, and will be assigned to the Naval Reserve physical fitness program.

**College Tennis**

Results May 14
*By the Associated Press*

Hebron 5, Portland Jr. College 2.

## Elis Favored In Hep Track At Brighton

With half a dozen meet records in danger, the eighth annual running of the Heptagonal Games will take place tomorrow afternoon in Harvard Stadium at Brighton. Nearly 200 entrants from the seven member colleges will compete, the first of 15 events being set for 1 o'clock. The meet which brings together Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, is one of the features of an active athletic program for Harvard, other high lights including an Eastern League double-header between the Crimson and Cornell nines and a climactic event in the college rowing season, the Adams Cup regatta among Harvard, Navy, Penn and Wisconsin.

Opinion on the eve of the Heptagonal meet tends to pick Yale as the most likely 1942 champions. Should Charles Hoyt's athletes triumph tomorrow—the scene of their initial Heptagonal victory five years ago—they would become the first to win the title three times, for they also scored at Franklin Field in 1940. Stiffest competition should come from Princeton, Cornell, and Dartmouth, the last-named despite entrance of only a 14-man squad in nine of the 15 events.

**Standout Team**

The Ithacans have possibly the standout team in the shorter distances on the track; Princeton and Penn are best in the weight throwing; Dartmouth, as indicated, is a dangerous threat in the longer races; Harvard and Columbia have certain specialists, such as the Crimson's Don MacKinnon in the hurdles, Truman Ford in the pole vault and Tom White in the hammer, the Lions' pole vaulter, Warren Broemel, their hurdlers, Francis McCaffrey and Don Fennelly; but approached from all angles, the meet reveals that Yale has the necessary balance to win. Only the examination schedule at New Haven, which may be under way in sufficient force to upset the entire Yale applecart, should prevent the Blue from nailing the Heptagonal pennant to its mast.

Records left as mementoes by former stars are in considerable danger, although all of them are good enough after seven years to withstand considerable battering. But, for instance, Charlie Shaw of Cornell may supply the burst of speed necessary to clip a 10th of a second from the 9.8 hundred run by Yale's Easton Burlinghame at Cambridge in 1937. LeRoy Schwartzkopf, ace distance runner on the Eli team, is fully capable of lowering the present two-mile mark of 9:37.6, which Bill Bassett of Cornell recorded, also at Harvard in 1937.

**Don Burnham**

Don Burnham, whom many track followers view as the coming mile king, seems a good possibility to shatter the existing meet record of 4:16.5, set four seasons ago by Harvard's Alex Northrup. If Schwartzkopf, who has done in the neighborhood of 4:16 himself, is in this event, it will be one of the day's best.

The fourth track record which may be replaced is the mile relay mark of 3:17.2, set by a Princeton quartet in 1940. Dartmouth is the most likely entry to better this time, although the distance is a bit shorter than generally preferred by Harry Hillman's men in green.

Only two marks in the field events seem in jeopardy. Truman Ford may touch 14 feet in the pole vault to surpass the 13 feet 10¾ inches cleared by Columbia's Dick Ganslen in 1939.

Capt. Ed Beetem, leader of Pennsylvania's defending champions, may be able to better the discus record of 156 feet, 2¼ inches. The current mark, incidentally, was set by Don Herring of Princeton.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobin | 27 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 8 | .407 |
| Klutts | 36 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 6 | .333 |
| Fernandez | 116 | 17 | 37 | 2 | 15 | .319 |
| Lombardi | 69 | 11 | 21 | 5 | 14 | .304 |
| Demaree | 63 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 10 | .302 |
| Ross | 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | .300 |
| Waner | 66 | 10 | 19 | 0 | 3 | .288 |
| Miller | 111 | 12 | 30 | 3 | 10 | .270 |
| Sisti | 66 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 14 | .258 |
| Holmes | 109 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 5 | .257 |
| Gremp | 64 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 7 | .250 |
| Roberge | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .250 |
| Cuccinello | 39 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 3 | .231 |
| West | 75 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 4 | .223 |
| Cooney | 60 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 1 | .200 |
| Masi | 13 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .038 |

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doerr | 73 | 12 | 31 | 5 | 26 | .425 |
| Newsome | 28 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 5 | .357 |
| Tabor | 102 | 14 | 33 | 3 | 14 | .324 |
| Fox | 85 | 14 | 26 | 0 | 20 | .306 |
| Di Maggio | 105 | 23 | 32 | 3 | 11 | .305 |
| Peaky | 100 | 18 | 33 | 0 | 7 | .303 |
| Foxx | 79 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 10 | .291 |
| Williams | 94 | 20 | 27 | 6 | 22 | .287 |
| Lupien | 28 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | .143 |
| Peacock | 62 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 6 | .258 |
| Conroy | 35 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | .200 |
| Finney | 19 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .158 |
| Campbell | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Cronin | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

### Boston Pitching

**Braves**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Errickson | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Earley | 4 | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Tobin | 6 | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Test | 5 | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Javery | 4 | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Bain | 4 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Salvo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Wallace | 2 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Donovan | 1 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Hutchings | 1 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Johnson | 1 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| *Hickey | 1 | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| *Lamanna | 1 | 0 | 1 | .000 |

*Released.

**Red Sox**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chase | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Newsome | 7 | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Wagner | 5 | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Dobson | 6 | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Terry | 5 | 2 | 3 | .333 |
| Judd | 6 | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Hughson | 5 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Butland | 3 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Ryba | 3 | 0 | 1 | .000 |

## Favorable Weather Has Helped Keep Boys in Shape

**BULLETIN**
**The Boston Red Sox game at St. Louis was postponed today.**

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Casey Stengel was asked if he thought the Braves' unorthodox spring training schedule was in some measure responsible for their surprisingly good start in the National League pennant race. The Braves, you no doubt recall, reported late in Florida, stayed late and returned to Boston in one sleeper jump. Missing was the usual exhibition tour. Since then they have won 16 and lost 13, including 12 out of their most recent 17, and stayed close to the head of the standing.

"Yes, I think so," the manager of the Braves answered, shortly after the opening game of the Cardinal series was postponed yesterday. "And I'll tell you why.

**Weather Good**

"We had an exceptionally good training trip, as far as conditioning is concerned; and one of the chief reasons was because we were able to work out almost every day under a warm sun. My boys were running under the Florida sky until a few days before the season opened. We did not have to put up with some of that bad weather you often catch in the Carolinas, Virginia, and other states en route home. All we saw of them was through a Pullman window.

"It was a good break for us, too, that the weather was favorable after the season opened," Stengel continued. "We came up to the opener in good shape and we weren't hindered by a stretch of inactivity caused by rain and cold. We were able to keep in condition by playing; and that's important. Why, we didn't miss a game until we reached Cincinnati on May 6."

**Missed Three**

To keep the records straight, the Braves up to this morning have lost only three games because of inclement weather. They was unable to play a two-game series at Cincinnati, which Stengel mentioned, on their first western tour, and they were kept idle yesterday. And as Casey is not over-stocked with dependable nine-inning starting pitchers like some of his rivals, the absence of many double-headers on the schedule must be considered a good break for him.

However, the success story of the Braves extends beyond the weather. Fresh in your memory are the hitting and pitching of Jim Tobin; the improvement on the mound of Al Javery and Tom Earley; the arrivals of Jim Wallace, Johnny Sain and Lou Tost; the clouting of Lombardi, Fernandez and Demaree; the all-around development of Sisti. Outstanding, also, has been the team play—the ability of one or two to rise up and play leading roles today, and of others to do it tomorrow.

**Pitching Is Key**

How long can the Braves stay in the first division? Not even Stengel can guess the answer. Some rival players will tell you that the Braves do not belong there. Yet there they are, one half game away from the second-place Pirates. But the answer seems to lie with the pitching. As long as Stengel gets fair support on the hill, he will stay up there. He is convinced by now that his boys can tally and against any kind of pitching.

For example, weigh the home run record of the Braves with that of the Red Sox. Joe Cronin's Sox were pounding the ball until they headed West the other day. Their offense was accepted as first or second in the free-swinging American League. This morning, however, the Braves had three more homers than the Sox—22 to 19. Which makes you wonder what Stengel's boys would do if they had Fenway's chummy left field barrier to shoot at.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Braves Field, the closing day of the Cardinal series . . . Remember, the Reds play two here Sunday and Jim Tobin will pitch one of the games for the Braves . . . The Sox dropped their fifth straight yesterday in St. Louis, with their old friend Johnny Niggeling the villain . . . Joe Cronin benched Jimmy Foxx for Tony Lupien and dropped Dom Di Maggio from first to seventh in the batting order . . . Bobby Doerr cannot be blamed for the setback . . . He got three hits, drove in a pair of runs and lifted his seasonal average to .425 . . . He is well ahead of the individual batting parade.

## *In the Dugout*
*with Rumill*

### Tobin Just Missed Fourth

Caught between the bases . . . The other day when Jim Tobin of the Braves established an all-time record for big league pitchers by hitting three home runs against the Cubs, he came close to getting four, believe it or not. The first time up his long drive to right field was caught by Bill Nicholson up against the barrier . . . Eddie Miller calls Johnny Cooney's first baseman's mitt a "farmer's hat" . . . Rudy York has a bonus clause in his contract and can make about $4,000 extra by driving in 100 runs for the Tigers. It should be a soft $4,000 the way he is going.

* * *

The White Sox own a young outfielder named Tucker who is a ringer for Joe E. Brown of the cinema . . . Don Barnes says he dropped the Browns' three-man scouting force this winter "because a baseball scout in these times is simply digging up talent for the Army" . . . Leo Durocher paid what he calls a "social call" to Judge Landis the other day, but the boys are wondering . . . This is no charge that it was intentional, but the Braves have been getting some bad breaks from the umpires lately . . . According to writers traveling with the Indians, the poorest drawing day in Cleveland is Saturday, a point hard to understand.

* * *

The Dodgers are steamed up about Clyde Shoun going to the Reds. They think it's a plot to distribute the league's southpaw talent so every club will get a shot at the Brooks . . . Dick Wakefield, Detroit's high-priced collegian now farming at Beaumont, has been close to a .400 gait at bat . . . The big leagues are finding out that flashing hits and errors on the scoreboard is not such a good idea . . . Ted Williams is about 40 points behind his 1941 batting pace . . . Ted, by the way, says he misses Bob Feller because "it was exciting hitting against a pitcher like him."

* * *

Says Jimmy Wilson, manager of the Cubs: "I wish I had a few fellows who could tag those fences and run the hits into three bases like that kid Stan Musial of the Cardinals. He hit one home run against us and it was easy to see that the ball was going out of the park. But before it even cleared the fence Musial was at second base. If it had hit the fence and bounced back, he'd have been home too. We couldn't have shot him out." . . . Lon Warneke, who used to get Stan Hack out by pitching to him "between swings," now has all sorts of trouble with the Cub third baseman because he told him about it.

* * *

Whit Wyatt and Billy Sullivan, now at Brooklyn, once worked together with the Indians. . . Connie Mack thinks that ball clubs may be sleeping in chair cars by August, so crowded are the railroads. . . Mickey Cochrane, new recreational boss at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, gets up at 5:30 in the morning and keeps busy until dark. He should be a good man at that job. Mike always could handle men, as he showed baseball people at Detroit. . . . There are only three left of the 40 men on the Dodger spring roster of 1938, the year Larry MacPhail moved into Ebbets Field.

* * *

This new Braves' kid, Nanny Fernandez, has always been a good hitter—and probably always will be, like any player stout with the stick. Had an average of .360 with Yakima, Wash., in the Western International League in 1939; did .345 there at the start of '40, and .480 after he arrived in San Francisco; and did .327 with the Seals last year, adding 129 runs batted in. . . The family name of Dave Koslo of the Giants is Koslowski. . . The grounds occupied by Sportsman's Park are the oldest in the big leagues and date back to 1866.

### *Hitting Pitcher*

By a Staff Photographer

**Jim Tobin**

**With 11 hits, including five home runs, in 27 official times at bat early today, Jim was leading the Braves' regulars at .407.**


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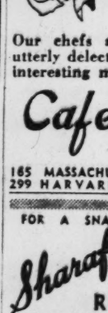
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*The Christian Science Monitor*
*Woman's Page—May 15, 1942*

# Today's Woman

*Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking*
*Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration*



## Merry Figures Romp Over Peter Hunt Furniture

By Alice Myers
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

As much fun and infinitely prettier than the proverbial barrel of monkeys is the gay, peasant-type furniture painted by Peter Hunt of Provincetown, Mass.

That tip-of-the-Cape town may have to dim out its lights for the duration, but it will continue to radiate cheer to the householders of the Nation as long as Peter Hunt chooses to paint furniture there. And that will probably be for a long time, since it was because he wanted to live in Provincetown that Peter Hunt started this business of painting furniture in the first place.

Poke around any shop where his furniture is displayed and you'll find yourself laughing softly to yourself over this whimsey or that. Imagine sitting down to dine at a table perpetually set with a platter of fish. But you will sit down, right there in the shop, if not to dine, at least to chuckle over the fantasy and skill with which this artist decorates such a utilitarian piece of furniture as a breakfast-nook table. You may even grow hungry looking at that platter of fish so temptingly garnished with slices of lemon and parsley. Festoons of flowers trail from corner to corner of the table and along one side runs the motto, "Bon appétit." There are benches to match.

**Screen That Tells a Story**

It may be a three-paneled screen that next catches your eye. At first glance you may think it an antique of medieval design with its mellowed reds and golds and blues. A step closer and you discover it tells the delightful tale of "La Marchande des Jouets,"—that is, the Toy Merchant. The proprietress of the toy shop, a buxom madam, occupies most of the center panel. On each side panel is a mother bringing her child to the toy shop, and above their heads are displayed such exciting wares as a Jack-in-the-box, a ship with sails, a row of tin soldiers, a cuddly little lamb.

As on all his pieces, the figures are outlined with gay abandon and more sense of humor than anatomy. Bold, swift strokes are what the artist uses and a palette of cheerful colors that will surely bring a smile on the gloomiest day.

Peter Hunt—he's Peter to everyone—always works fast, doing all the major decorations himself. As his business has grown, he has, of course, had to train in some helpers, but the trouble is they try to be too exact, he says. They want every heart, for instance—and hearts are a favorite motif on Peter Hunt's furniture—to be precisely the same size and shape, and both sides of each heart to be symmetrical. If the furniture were to be painted with such pains, it would lose its charm, its creator thinks.

This whimsical painter started his Provincetown career selling furniture, antiques that were his own and then antiques he sought out and purchased both here and abroad. He was intrigued by the colorful peasant furniture he found in Europe. He liked the peasants, too, and used to sit down with them in their homes. He got the feeling of those homes, and when he returned to his own, he couldn't resist turning his talent for the brush to the decoration of sturdy American pieces. The furniture you can now find under his name in a number of shops and stores is his idea of what peasants would do to decorate their homes.

Among his friends, the saying is, "Don't lay anything down while Peter's around. He'll take it off and paint it." And you think that's just what he's done, when you look around at a collection of his pieces.

**Adapts Old to New**

His imagination knows no fetters when it comes to adapting old things to new uses. Many a decorative wall cabinet has he made out of old-fashioned box picture frames. He puts shelves in them and paints them in his own inimitable style. No one would ever guess that that dainty hanging shelf used to house great-aunt Lizzie's portrait!

A favorite with youngsters and oldsters alike is the old school desk he has transformed into a thing of romance. Still a desk and useful, it is now a colorful ornament, too, done in antiqued white with garlands of flowers. Across the top, between the inkwells, is confidentially inscribed, "I sent a letter to my love." Below stand the lover and his lass beneath a spreading tree in whose branches nestle two lovebirds.

Thanks to Peter Hunt's fertile fancy, all manner of discards are taking a new lease on life. Old wooden decoys assume new duties as robust lamp bases. Battered washtubs recover a place in the sun as jardinieres. Large, heavily-framed pictures come out of the garret to receive their due prominence in the living-room once more—this time, as coffee table tops, no less, glass and all. The frames, of course, are painted anew, in the best Peter Hunt manner.

Probably few would want an entire room furnished with this type of furniture, but it combines well with almost any sturdy style, adding a note of gaiety and humor to more somber pieces. One shop is showing it combined with Italian and French Provincial. It seems to fit admirably with American antiques from the Pennsylvania Dutch country. The Hunt style might be defined as American peasant, but whatever its classification, people are having a lot of fun with it in informal settings, both city and country.

By a Staff Photographer; Courtesy of Carbone, Inc., Boston

**This is what happens to household furnishings when Peter Hunt, whimsical designer and painter, takes hold of them. Upper left: A decorous Victorian table becomes the frivolous base for a little wall cabinet, the whole gaily painted in red and blue and yellow on an antiqued white ground. Upper right: A sturdy Welsh dresser loses its austerity beneath a decorative finish of beets and carrots and hearts, three favorite Hunt motifs. On its top shelf is a round tray fancifully painted by the same artist. Lower: Everything is an invitation to the Hunt brush. The object at the left is an old bailer that used to serve its fisherman master well whenever his boat shipped too much of the sea. Now it will bail out popcorn or fruit with equal diligence. The mailbox and milk can are two more utility pieces that have come in for a transformation at the hands of this imaginative painter.**

## One-Dish Meals Simplify Menu Planning

By Ruth Miller
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

How we enjoy our easily prepared dinners, popping everything into one dish, either on top of the stove in a pressure cooker or Dutch oven or in a casserole in the oven! Then we choose a simple salad like mixed greens with a good French dressing, red or green cabbage slaw, a colorful relish plate, or a bowl of mixed fruits.

When a casserole is the order of the day, it's easy to do the entire meal right in the oven. Just reach for a box of muffin or biscuit mix and whip up a jiffy hot bread. Plan an oven dessert, too, serving a fruit shortcake, baked custard, or pudding. Cheese and crackers or a gelatin mold set in the morning are no work at all. Just fruit, fresh or canned, is cool and appetizing, or a fruit salad does double duty as dessert and salad.

All of these one-dish meals receive a welcome at our house:

Beef Kidney Pot-Luck
Leaf Lettuce with French Dressing
Bread or Toast Sticks
Fresh Rhubarb Sauce
Thin Cookies

* * *

Creole Shrimp Casserole
Tossed Fruit Salad
Baking Powder Biscuits
Cheese and Crackers

* * *

Thrifty Lamb Casserole
Pickled Beets Picalilli
Molasses Corn Bread
Strawberry-Pineapple Cup

* * *

Chicken-one-dish-meal
Mixed Green Salad Corn Sticks
Peaches and Cream
Chocolate-Molasses Brownies

**Beef Kidney Pot-Luck**

(in Dutch oven)

1 large beef kidney
3 tablespoons bacon fat
2 tablespoons flour
1½ cups beef bouillon
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 cup fresh or canned peas
1 cup fine noodles

Wash kidney, remove skin and fat, and soak in cold, salted water ½ hour. Drain, cut in pieces. Melt fat, stir in flour, and brown slightly. Add bouillon slowly, cook 5 minutes, stirring until thick. Add kidney and seasonings, peas and noodles. Cover and cook slowly about 20 minutes, until kidneys are tender and peas and noodles are done. Serves 4 to 6.

**Creole Shrimp Casserole**

1½ pounds fresh shrimp
¼ cup butter
3 tablespoons chopped onion
1 No. 2 can tomatoes
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
Pinch of basil
2½ cups cooked rice
1 cup buttered bread crumbs

Clean shrimp, removing shells, legs and intestinal vein. Sauté about 5 minutes in butter with chopped onion.

Add tomatoes and seasonings and heat through. Pour half of shrimp and sauce into a casserole; place half of rice over the shrimp. Cover with shrimp and top with remaining rice. Pour rest of shrimp and sauce over all. Top with crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 15 to 20 minutes, until crumbs are well browned. Serves 6 to 8.

**Thrifty Lamb Casserole**

6 double lamb neck slices
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons fat
1½ cups water
6 carrots
3 cups green beans
5 potatoes, pared
Salt, pepper, bay leaf

Use double lamb neck slices, cut about one-inch thick. Dredge with flour and brown well in hot fat. Add water, cover, cook slowly for one hour. Place vegetables, cut in small pieces, in a greased casserole. Season with salt and pepper and bay leaf. Place lamb neck slices on top and pour lamb liquid over all. Cover casserole and bake in a slow oven (300° to 325° F.) until vegetables are tender, or about 30 minutes. Remove bay leaf before serving. Serves 6.

**Chicken One-Dish Meal**

4-pound roasting chicken, split into halves
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Flour
¼ cup salad oil
4 tablespoons minced onion
1 clove garlic, minced (optional)
1 cup diced carrots
1 cup diced celery
1½ cups water or stock
½ cup button mushrooms

Wipe chicken with damp cloth, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Brown in salad oil and place in baking dish, with skin side down. Cook onion, garlic, carrots, and celery in remaining oil until onion is yellow. Pour vegetables and water over chicken, cover and bake in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) until tender, or about 1½ hours. Add mushrooms about 10 minutes before chicken is done. Serve with gravy made from drippings.

One-half cup rice, which has been rinsed in cold water, may be added with the vegetables, if desired. Serves 6 to 8.

## Great Swing-Over of Women Into Industry Now Taking Place in Australia

*By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

(Passed by military censor)

Canberra, May 15

Australia is about to see the greatest swing-over of women to war industry and essential services in its history. The Federal Government's plans gradually being released make clear that women are to be called on to give their fullest service to winning the war.

In New South Wales alone women in war industries will number 75,000 by the end of the year. Hitherto New South Wales has had far fewer women in war industries than either South Australia or Victoria. These three states are the main Australian industrial centers.

Some women have been waiting two years for an opportunity to give more direct service to the Nation. They welcome opportunities now opening up for them. Others are expressing regret that there is no place for them in active service units such as is offered to women in Britain.

But Army Minister Francis Forde left no doubt in the minds of the women that for the present they must be content to do less spectacular jobs. "We believe that all active service work should be done by men," he announced.

The nearest approach to active service work made so far by Australian women is that of airplane spotting. Some of them have proven singularly adept at this important task. Appeal is now being made to the women of Australia to undertake the less romantic task of helping in industry or essential services and adding to the number of those already doing clerical and administrative work at Army and Air-Force bases so that men may be freed for front-line or heavy industry work.

The need for this imperative call on women has arisen from the rapid expansion of war industries here.

To some extent, this demand will be met by "mass migration" of workers from State to State, but as Australia gears up its war machine, more and more women will be found entering industry to take new places at work benches or to fill vacancies created by men being drafted for the Army.

Thousands of women have been disappointed that the call did not come sooner. Registered with the National Service Labor Office, they have been disgruntled because they have been kept waiting months and been repeatedly put off with the statement that they couldn't be placed in war positions "just yet." They need no longer fear lest they be fobbed off.

**Will Fill the Vacancies**

Director of War Organization of Industry Wurth states that henceforth his policy is to create "vacuums" in industry by withdrawing males wherever possible. Women and men over military age will flow into the gaps so created.

Just how important woman's contribution in this direction may be is indicated by the fact that there are 2,210,000 women between 16 and 60 in Australia. Some are already doing war work, some have vital home ties, but there is still a big reserve from which to draw. In fact, it is beginning to be argued here that women not only are usable as adjuncts to male workers but will soon be taking over completely many mass-production jobs where dexterity, care, and speed are more important than physical strength.

Trade Union opinion naturally has the most important bearing on the revolutionary changes now taking place. It is fairly summed up in the words of the Secretary of the New South Wales Labor Council, J. J. Maloney. "I firmly believe," Mr. Maloney said, "that before the war ends, women will replace men in many skilled fields. The women who have already replaced men are standing up in the jobs well. Given opportunity, there are still hundreds of thousands of women in Australia who can work just as efficiently as men."

He added a warning often heard here now. "There is no reason," he said, "why women should be paid lower rates. That is the unions' main concern—to prevent women from being used as a cheap labor medium. Their wider employment in the national effort meets with little objection provided they are not used as a battering ram against standards it has taken decades to build up."

**Regard Work as Temporary**

Most women appear to consider it unjust that they should be obliged to accept lower pay than men for the same jobs. This is borne out by the increasing numbers rallying in support of action for equal pay for the sexes. What change will follow a long period in which new habits and a new mode of life are adopted is unpredictable, but it is a fact that so far women are regarding their war work as purely temporary. Indicative of this is the action of several tram and bus conductresses, employed in Melbourne since the war, in resigning as their husbands were discharged from the fighting services. This hasn't inconvenienced transport authorities, as more girls are waiting to take over jobs than there are vacancies. That is the spirit in which many women are undertaking work in war industries or essential services—they are prepared to do the work of men when the need is demonstrated, but they prefer to play a woman's part in the home when their men are ready to return to normal peacetime occupations.

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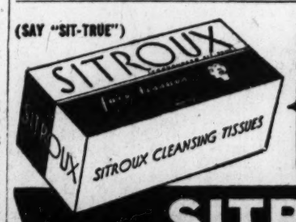
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 278,857
1942 volume to date 40,366,813
1941 volume to date 48,749,729

## Stocks Mostly Higher; Air Carriers Dip

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Quiet strength of leading industrial stocks contrasted with weakness of air transport issues in today's market. The latter dipped when the Government acted to take over aerial travel systems as a war measure.

The list was generally higher at the start, and gains of fractions to a point or so were well maintained for the majority of favorites in the final hour.

Dealings were relatively slack on both recovery and declining shifts, transfers for the full proceedings being around 250,000 shares.

The ability of the market as a whole to resume th forward swing that got under way in the latter part of April and was halted this week was credited to bullish thinking regarding chances of the Russians in stemming the latest Nazi drives in various Soviet sectors. Kharkov bulletins were particularly pleasing to financial quarters.

Buying timidity still was blamed mainly on tax doubts, spreading war economy and fears for earnings and dividends in coming months.

Prominent on the advance most of the day were American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber preferred, Sears Roebuck, Great Northern, Air Reduction, Texas Co., du Pont, General Foods, Continental Can, Anaconda, American Smelting, and Owens-Illinois. Twentieth Century-Fox was up a shade on a block of 5,100 shares.

Airline issues retreating as much as 3 or more points included those of American, Eastern, United and Transcontinental & Western. The last named touched a new low for the year along with manufacturing stocks or United Aircraft and Bell Aircraft

Tilting upward in the curb were American Gas, Columbia Oil & Gas, American Cyanamid and Sherwin Williams. Scant rising inclinations were exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service and Pantepec.

### Rail Bonds Rise

Selected railroad loans were prominent on the rising side of today's bond market.

Going into the final hour numerous carrier issues were up fractions to a point or more with trading heavy in special cases.

Several bonds of the St. Paul Railway were heavily traded at higher prices after it was made known a group of bondholders would not appeal a court decision authorizing certain interest payments. The 5s of 1975, one of the issues involved, got above 16 at one time.

Others ahead included Goodrich 4¼s, Consumers Power 3½s, American Water Works 6s, New Haven collateral 6s, Pacific Gas 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Lacking enough steam to move far in either direction were, among others, Pennsylvania 4½s, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Western Union 4½s.

U. S. Governments were quiet on both the stock exchange and over the counter but the undertone was steady.

Chile 6s, Uruguay adjustment 3¾s and New South Wales 5s were among foreign dollar loans ahead.

## Submarine Carried Gold and Securities From Corregidor

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—A submarine which carried ammunition to the embattled fortress of Corregidor was revealed officially today as the vessel which brought out a vast amount of gold, silver and securities from the Philippine Islands last February.

The story was told today by the Navy, but the value of the wealth thus saved from the Japanese invaders was not disclosed in the official release, the Navy saying merely that "it represented a large part of the negotiable wealth of the islands."

The property belonged to both the Philippine Commonwealth and the banks, mines and residents of the islands.

The mission was carried by a submarine commanded by Lieutenant Commander Frank W. Fenno, Jr., Westminster, Mass.

Mr. Fenno and all his officers and men subsequently were decorated by the War Department for their achievement, Mr. Fenno receiving the Distinguished Service Cross while the other officers and the men were given silver stars.

To this honor, the Navy disclosed, has been added a letter of commendation from Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau who wrote Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox of his "personal and deep appreciation for this service."

## Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—After an early attempt to extend its recovery, the wheat market today slumped anew with losses of more than a cent a bushel from highs posted during the first hour.

Favorable crop reports, failure of milling and flour trade to improve and the threatened strict control over grain marketing because of scarcity of storage space were bearish factors. Renewal of controversy in Washington over disposal of surplus wheat and other grains at prices below parity to stimulate livestock production also unsettled the market. Arrival of another cargo of Canadian rye by lake here weakened that cereal.

| —1942— High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | M'y14 |
| 48¾ | 44⅜ | Acme Steel (4) | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | M'y13 |
| 7½ | 5½ | Adams Exp .60g | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 19 | Adams-Mills (1) | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 10 | Addressog (⅝e) | 6 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | M'y14 |
| 38¼ | 29½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 5 | 31⅜ | 31¼ | 31½ | + ⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | M'y14 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Allegh pf xw | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| 6 | 3½ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y14 |
| 17 | 9½ | Alleghany pr pt | 3 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | M'y 9 |
| 22¾ | 16⅜ | Alleg Lud Stl ½e | 3 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3⅜ | Allen Indust (1) | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y14 |
| 149 | 118½ | Al Ch&Dye (6a) | 2 | 123⅜ | 123½ | 123⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12½ | 10⅞ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y 1 |
| 14¼ | 11⅞ | Allied Mills ⅓e | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Allied Strs (.30e) | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 81 | 65½ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 66¼ | 66 | 66 | M'y13 |
| 30½ | 22 | Allis-Ch M (1¼e) | 14 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | |
| 18¾ | 14¾ | Alpha P Cem ½e | 3 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | M'y13 |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y14 |
| 18⅞ | 15⅜ | Amal Lea pf 1½g | 3 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | Apr11 |
| 56 | 43 | Amerada Pet (2) | 3 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | M'y14 |
| 23⅜ | 19 | Am Ag Ch (1.20) | 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 48¼ | 25¼ | Am Airlines 1½g | 38 | 28 | 26 | 27 | —2¾ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Am Bk Note .20e | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | Am Bosch (¼e) | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Shoe(¼e) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 65¼ | 56⅜ | Am Can (4) | 4 | 62 | 61⅜ | 61⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 166 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 161 | 161 | 161 | +1½ |
| 33 | 22½ | Am Car & Fdy | 4 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 73¾ | 61¾ | AmCar&Fpf13⅓e | 2 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | —1¼ |
| 20½ | 16⅛ | Am Ch&Cable 1e | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 110 | 105½ | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 2 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Apr15 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +3 |
| 5⅜ | 4½ | Am Colortyp .15e | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | M'y 5 |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Am Comm Al | 3 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | M'y14 |
| 22¾ | 15¼ | Am Crys Sug 1e | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | M'y11 |
| 6 | 3½ | Am Europ (.40g) | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | M'r 28 |
| 19¼ | 17¾ | Am Export L ½e | 6 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y12 |
| 24½ | 16¼ | A F P $6 pf(.60k) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | M'y13 |
| 28 | 18⅞ | A F P $7 pf(.70k) | 3 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | M'y13 |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y13 |
| 32 | 26 | Am-Haw SS 3k | 6 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | —1 |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 35½ | 33½ | Am H & L pf (3) | 2 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | M'y14 |
| 46½ | 36⅞ | Am Home Pr 2.40 | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | +1¼ |
| 1¾ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y11 |
| 29⅜ | 25 | Am Ice pf | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | M'y13 |
| 4 | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 2 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | M'y14 |
| 7 | 6 | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | M'y 9 |
| 10¼ | 6⅞ | Am Locomotive | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 89½ | 76 | Am Loco pf 1¾k | 3 | 75 | 74 | 74 | —2⅜ |
| 11½ | 9½ | Am M & Fdy .80 | 5 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 4⅛ | Am M & Met | 3 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | M'y14 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Am Power & Lt | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y14 |
| 26¼ | 15⅛ | APL $6 pf (17⅝k) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| 22 | 12½ | APL $5 pf(1.56k) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 47⅜ | 33¼ | Am Rad & S .15e | 19 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Roll Mill 1½e | 2 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅜ |
| 5½ | 4¾ | Am Saf R (¼e) | 5 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | M'y14 |
| 7⅜ | 6¾ | Am Seating (1g) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | M'y14 |
| 43 | 35½ | Am Smelt (2) | 6 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 147 | 132½ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 3 | 133 | 132½ | 132½ | M'y14 |
| 34¼ | 29 | Am Snuff (1.60e) | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | M'y13 |
| 20⅞ | 16½ | Am Stl Fdrs (1e) | 11 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores (¼e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 7½ | Am Stove (1.20) | 2 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | M'y12 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| 97⅛ | 78¼ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 91 | 91 | 91 | M'y11 |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel & Tel(9) | 23 | 113¼ | 112 | 113 | +1½ |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob (1¾e) | 2 | 38¼ | 37½ | 38¼ | + ¾ |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am Tob B (1¾e) | 7 | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ | + ¼ |
| 3⅝ | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 127¼ | 127¼ | 127¼ | — ⅛ |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 27 | 22 | Am Viscose (1e) | 17 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | + ⅝ |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Viscose pf(5) | 2 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | M'y13 |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 70¼ | 41¾ | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | M'y 5 |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | M'y13 |
| 76⅜ | 56 | Am Wool pf(2k) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | M'y14 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Am Zinc L & S | 5 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | M'y14 |
| 50 | 43½ | Am Z pr pf 2½k | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | M'y13 |
| 28⅝ | 23⅛ | Anaconda (1½e) | 20 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anchor H (.15e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 10 | 7⅞ | Andes Cop (1) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | M'y 2 |
| 1⅝ | 1 | A P W Paper | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y 6 |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D-M (½e) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y12 |
| 111½ | 108½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 110½ | 110 | 110 | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Armour Ill | 6 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 67½ | 53¾ | Arm Ill pr pf 3k | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | M'y14 |
| 66 | 53 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾ | Apr25 |
| 26¼ | 21 | Armstrong C ½e | 4 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C (⅜e) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 4 | 2⅝ | Artloom (.77½g) | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Goods | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG 1pf (6) | 1 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | M'y14 |
| 83 | 64 | Assd DG 2pf5½k | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Apr 8 |
| 25½ | 20 | Associates In (2) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | M'y13 |
| 39 | 27½ | Atch T&SF (2e) | 20 | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35¾ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 60⅛ | Atch T&SF pf 5 | 2 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | M'y14 |
| 26 | 20¼ | Atl Coast L (1g) | 3 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 20 | Atl G&WI (3g) | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ¼ |
| 45½ | 33 | Atl G&WI pf 5g | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | M'y14 |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin (.40e) | 13 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 100 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ¼ |
| 7 | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (¼e) | 5 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | M'y 7 |
| 70 | 44 | Atlas Powd (⅜e) | 2 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | + ¼ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas Tack(.30g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'y 7 |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y 7 |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Avia Corp (.10e) | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |

**B**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¾ | 10½ | Bald Loco ct | 2 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 21 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | M'y14 |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 3 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ¼ |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | M'y13 |
| 9⅞ | 6⅝ | Barber Asphalt | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | M'y14 |
| 6 | 4½ | Barker Bros (1g) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | M'y 4 |
| 11½ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall O (.60) | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 18⅛ | 12⅝ | Bath Ir W (½e) | 6 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | |
| 19½ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 20 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | M'y11 |
| 104⅛ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr25 |
| 106 | 102⅝ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | Apr25 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 | M'y14 |
| 7⅜ | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 13 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y14 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Bell Airc (2g) | 31 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| 39⅞ | 31½ | Bendix Av (2e) | 9 | 32 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Benef Ind (.40e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 52 | 46½ | Benf Ind pf (2½) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | M'y 6 |
| 24½ | 17⅝ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | M'y14 |
| 66⅞ | 52 | Beth Steel (3e) | 7 | 53¾ | 53 | 53¾ | +1⅛ |
| 121 | 109⅞ | Beth Steel pf (7) | 2 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | — ¾ |
| 22½ | 18¾ | Bigelow-S (1e) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black & D (1.60) | 2 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | M'y13 |
| 7⅜ | 5½ | Blaw-Knox .15e | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 14½ | 11¾ | Bliss & Lau (¼e) | 4 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Apr30 |
| 21½ | 13½ | Boeing Airplane | 7 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ¼ |
| 31¾ | 25 | Bohn A & B (2) | 2 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | M'y14 |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden Co (.60e) | 4 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | M'y14 |
| 24 | 19¾ | Borg-Warn (.40e) | 6 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 2½ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 30⅜ | 25 | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | M'y11 |
| 18½ | 16¾ | Brewing Cp (½e) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Apr28 |
| 9¼ | 7½ | Bridgeport B (1) | 5 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 10 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ⅝ |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs & S (3) | 2 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | Apr17 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol-My 1.10e | 2 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | M'y13 |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr16 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y14 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl Un Gas (¼e) | 3 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| 35 | 29 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ½ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Bruns-Bal (½e) | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | M'y12 |
| 8⅞ | 6⅜ | Bucyrus-E (.15e) | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 7⅛ | 6¼ | Budd Wheel ⅛e | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 13 | Buffalo Forg .45e | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | —1½ |
| 23 | 17¾ | Bullard Co (2) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y12 |
| 26 | 19½ | Bulova Wat (2) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | M'y14 |
| 19¼ | 14⅞ | Burling M (1.40) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | M'y13 |
| 55½ | 53 | Burling pf (2¾) | 2 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | M'y14 |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Burr Add (.30e) | 6 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'y14 |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | M'y14 |
| 6¼ | 5⅛ | Butler Bros .60a | 2 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 19⅝ | Butler Br pf 1½ | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | M'y14 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | M'y14 |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | M'y14 |
| 12¾ | 10 | Byron Jack (½e) | 3 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | M'y14 |

**C**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19¾ | 16½ | Calif Pack (1½) | 15 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅞ | 50¾ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | Apr14 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 7 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y13 |
| 7⅛ | 5⅞ | Cal & Hecla (1) | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 15½ | 11⅞ | Campbell W ¼e | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 12½ | 9⅝ | Canada Dry (.60) | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | M'y14 |
| 4⅞ | 3⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 9 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | M'y14 |
| 37½ | 29⅞ | Cannon Mills ½e | 3 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | M'y14 |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 4 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | M'y 7 |
| 27¾ | 23½ | Carpenter S ½e | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | M'y14 |
| 5 | 2½ | Carriers&G(.05e) | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | M'y14 |
| 69 | 54¾ | Case (JI) (7g) | 5 | 61 | 59¾ | 59¾ | M'y13 |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr (2) | 22 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | |
| 21¼ | 15 | Celanese (½e) | 9 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | + ½ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Celotex (1) | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y14 |
| 23⅜ | 16 | Cent Aguirre 1½ | 2 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | M'y13 |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y14 |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | M'y13 |
| 18 | 14 | Cent Violeta 1g | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Century Rib M | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y 7 |
| 31⅝ | 27 | Cerro de Pas (2e) | 5 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | + ¼ |
| 2½ | 1¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'y13 |
| 19 | 16¼ | Chain Belt (¾e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y 5 |
| 17 | 14½ | ChampP&F(½e) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y13 |
| 7½ | 5½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Apr22 |
| 36¾ | 27½ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 8 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅝ | + ¼ |
| 98 | 89 | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | M'y 7 |
| 4 | 2⅞ | Ches Corp | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y13 |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |

| —1942— High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3 | Chi & E Ill A | 3 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Chi Great West | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y14 |
| 13½ | 9⅛ | Chi Great W pf | 6 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | M'y13 |
| 5 | 4⅛ | Chi Mail Or (1¾g) | 6 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | M'y13 |
| 17½ | 12¼ | Chi Pn Tool (1e) | 3 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 33 | Chi Pn T cv pf 3 | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ¾ |
| 52 | 50 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | —1 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y14 |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ¼ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y14 |
| 9⅜ | 8⅜ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | M'y14 |
| 13¾ | 11⅞ | Chickasha (1) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | M'y 7 |
| 2¼ | 1⅜ | Childs Co | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'y12 |
| 56¾ | 43⅞ | Chrysler Cp (2e) | 27 | 57 | 56 | 56¾ | +1¼ |
| 10¼ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 2⅛ | City Stores | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y 9 |
| 34½ | 29½ | Clark Equip (⅝e | 4 | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | M'y12 |
| 29 | 22 | Clev Gr Br(¼e) | 4 | 22 | 22 | 22 | M'y11 |
| 44 | 32¼ | Climax M (1.20a) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 36½ | 25¾ | Cluett Peab ¾e | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 79½ | 56½ | Coca Cola (1½e) | 6 | 65⅜ | 65 | 65 | — ¼ |
| 63½ | 55½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 60½ | 59½ | 60½ | M'y 7 |
| 13⅞ | 11½ | Colgate-P (⅛) | 5 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| 105½ | 97¼ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 3 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | M'y 4 |
| 14¼ | 10⅜ | Collins & A | 4 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| 18⅛ | 13¾ | Col Fuel & I (1a) | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | M'y14 |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Colum Br A .30e | 6 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | — ½ |
| 13½ | 8¾ | Colum Br B .30e | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ½ |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | Col G & E (.10g) | 6 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 54 | 32¼ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 6 | 35⅛ | 35½ | 35⅛ | M'y11 |
| 6¾ | 5½ | Columbia Pict | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | M'y12 |
| 26 | 24 | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 72 | 51 | Colum Carb (1e) | 1 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | |
| 18⅞ | 16⅛ | Comi Credit (3) | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 100 | 91⅛ | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | M'y 6 |
| 25 | 20¼ | Comi Inv Tr (3) | 5 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 103½ | 100¼ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¼ | M'y12 |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | Comi Solv (.55g) | 6 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Com'th & South | 6 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | 24½ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 6 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Com Edis (1.80) | 26 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 38⅜ | 2 | Conde Nast .40e | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y12 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Congoleum-N (1) | 3 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + ¾ |
| 21½ | 15¾ | Consol Airc (1e) | 4 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 13¾ | 9⅞ | Consol Cig(1⅝g) | 2 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 4¾ | Cons Cop (.10e) | 5 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 14 | 11⅜ | Cons Ed (1.60) | 7 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 94 | 78 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | + ½ |
| ⅜ | ⅜ | Cons Film Ind | 6 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y 7 |
| 9 | 7 | Cons Film pf ¼k | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | M'y12 |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | Cons Laundries | 5 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | M'y13 |
| 6⅜ | 4⅜ | Consol Oil (⅛) | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | |
| 8¼ | 6¼ | Cons RR Cuba pf | 5 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | M'y14 |
| 5¾ | 4⅜ | Consol'n Coal | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 31 | 22 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | M'y13 |
| 96¼ | 82 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | M'y14 |
| 13½ | 12 | Container (½e) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Cont Baking | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 103½ | 75½ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | M'y 8 |
| 27¼ | 21⅛ | Cont Can (¾e) | 5 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | +1¼ |
| 8¼ | 7¼ | Cont Diam F (1) | 3 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 42 | 30¾ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | Cont Motors .10e | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 24 | 17 | Cont Oil Del ¾e | 6 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 15½ | Cont Steel (¼e) | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | M'y12 |
| 12½ | 8⅜ | Cop'weld S (.80) | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | M'y14 |
| 51½ | 45 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | M'y12 |
| 55¾ | 42¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 2 | 44¼ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | + ¾ |
| 33⅜ | 28¾ | Coty Inc (.15e) | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | M'y13 |
| 14 | 10⅜ | Crane Co (1g) | 1 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | + ⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 12½ | Cr of Wheat 1.60 | 3 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | M'y14 |
| 8 | 5¾ | Crosley (.30g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'y12 |
| 19½ | 16 | Crown C&S ¼e | 3 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | M'y14 |
| 41 | 32 | Crown C pf (2¼) | 1 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | M'y 7

Commerce and Finance

# Senators Object to Heavier Burden on Low Wage Earners

Business and Industry

## Auto Dealers To Get Relief Under New Law

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 15—Automobile dealers and others whose shelves are stocked with unsellable rationed goods have been granted relief by Congress in the form of Government loans and purchases.

The loans and purchases, authorized in the Murray-Patman bill just signed by President Roosevelt, will be made through local offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The measure is designed chiefly to relieve automobile, tire, typewriter and bicycle dealers who have their storerooms stocked with goods they cannot sell.

To further help automobile dealers, the OPA recently liberalized its orders governing sales of rationed cars. Today they can be sold to anybody directly or indirectly connected with the war effort, provided their old car is of a 1939 vintage or earlier and has 40,000 miles on it.

**New Law General in Scope**

The new law is general in scope, applying to all "articles or commodities which have been rationed in a manner and under circumstances which have resulted or are likely to result in a substantial number of dealers being unable, in the ordinary course of trade or business, to sell within a period of six months from the beginning of such rationing the stocks of such articles or commodities which they have in stock."

The measure directs the RFC to purchase goods that have remained on the dealer's floor for 18 months from the date of the rationing order. Temporary loans can be made in the meantime by the RFC if the quantity of goods warrants it.

In making the purchase the Government is to pay the dealer "a fair retail price as fixed by the price administrator for such article for commodity wherever located."

The price will include a "reasonable allowance for transportation costs, storage, handling, servicing, insurance, carrying charges, and other expenses incurred by the dealer in connection with such article or commodity."

**Aimed to Spread Losses**

Congress enacted the Murray-Patman bill after automobile dealers and others had protested at not being able to get their money out of frozen stock that might deteriorate or become obsolete through no fault of their own.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has recommended some form of relief for oil companies whose revenues will be severely cut by gasoline rationing. He recommends that the Treasury bear the cost of increased marine insurance rates and conversion of refining plants to war production. The increased cost of transporting gasoline to the East Coast by tank car instead of tank ships is already being passed along to East Coast consumers in higher filling station prices.

Mr. Ickes argues, as did sponsors of the Murray-Patman bill that war losses should be paid for by the nation as a whole through the United States Treasury.

Under another proposal, written into a bill now before Congress to increase the RFC's borrowing power by $5,000,000,000 the Government would be empowered to subsidize businesses which might be caught in a "squeeze" between price ceiling recently ordered by the OPA and rising costs.

## Rubber Dealer Says Shortage a Myth

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elliott E. Simpson, independent rubber dealer who contends "the rubber shortage is a myth," accused the War Production Board of "regimenting the people to unnecessary hardships."

The New York business man, without specifying names, declared WPB officials had failed to adopt an efficient program for collecting and reclaiming used rubber although, he said, "millions of tons" of material for rubber products could be obtained in this way.

Mr. Simpson advocated that the government subsidize construction of rubber reclaiming plants throughout the nation and increase sharply the prices paid for scrap rubber.

He said enough rubber could be obtained from scrap in this country to take care of all "defense and civilian needs" even if "we could not procure crude or synthetic."

## Limit on Legislation Of Patents Is Urged

CHICAGO (AP)—James D. Cunningham, vice-chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' committee on patents and research, maintained that legislation to ease patent restrictions should be limited to the war period, and denied the rubber shortage was caused by patent pools.

He recalled charges that patents were holding up war production, referred to a Senate proposal to give the Government power to take over rights under patents which are vital to the war effort, and said:

"American industry has long insisted that every invention which can contribute to victory must be fully utilized. The National Association of Manufacturers favors any legislation which is necessary to win the war. The legislation proposed by Congress, however, is not limited to the war emergency. It should be."

## *N. Y. Chamber Head*

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**Frederick E. Hasler**

Elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, succeeding Parcy H. Johnston. Mr. Hasler is board chairman of the Continental Bank & Trust Co.

## Frozen and Cured Meat Stocks Drop 154,700,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reflecting shipment of large quantities to Great Britain and Russia, cold storage stocks of frozen and cured meats declined 154,700,000 pounds during the past 12 months.

The Agriculture Department said stocks of meats on May 1 totaled 811,362,000 pounds compared with 966,081,000 on the corresponding date last year. However, the May 1 stocks were slightly larger than the 1937-41 average of 787,666,000 pounds.

The May 1 stocks included 126,347,000 pounds of beef, 570,817,000 pounds of pork, and 114,198,000 pounds of lamb, mutton and other meats.

Stocks of lard likewise declined sharply. At 321,000,000 pounds on May 1 a year ago, they had dropped to 120,392,000 pounds on the same date this year.

Holdings of most other perishable commodities increased. American cheese stocks totaling 180,000,000 pounds exceeded those of a year earlier by 85,500,000 pounds and the five-year average by 108,300,000 pounds.

Holdings of shell eggs were 4,600,000 cases, or 1,600,000 cases above those of May 1, 1941, and 1,200,000 cases above average. Holdings of frozen eggs totaled 159,200,000 pounds or 59,600,000 pounds above the May 1, 1941, total and 64,800,000 pounds above average.

Stocks of creamery butter totaled 37,183,000 pounds compared with 17,795,000 a year ago and with 24,952,000 for the five-year average.

Stocks of frozen poultry totaled 96,400,000 pounds compared with 101,129,000 a year ago and with 82,573,000 for the five-year average. Stocks of apples in cold storage totaled 3,500,000 bushels, or 2,500,000 pounds less than a year earlier, and 1,200,000 bushels below average.

## Engineering Awards Gain 142 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP) — The past week's engineering construction volume was $229,877,000, the Engineering News-Record reported. This was an increase of 142 per cent over the corresponding 1941 week but 47 per cent lower than the record high of a week ago.

The figures follow:

| | Wk. May 14 | Prev. wk. | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal construction | $202,126,000 | $396,120,000 | $35,766,000 |
| State and municipal | 10,380,000 | 21,644,000 | 23,838,000 |
| Private | 17,371,000 | 17,191,000 | 35,387,000 |
| Totals | $229,877,000 | $434,955,000 | $94,991,000 |

Engineering construction totals for April were $898,696,000, the third higest volume on record, the publication reported.

## Increase in U. S. Buying From Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—United States purchases of Canadian merchandise totaled $62,655,000 (Canadian maney) in April compared with $42,401,000 in April of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

United Kingdom purchases of Canadian goods for the month totaled $59,147,000 against $55,017,000 in the same month a year ago.

Shipments to Egypt rose sharply to $13,359,000 against $2,346,000, while Indian exports totaled $9,024,000 compared with $1,508,000 in April last year.

Russia bought $3,488,000 worth of merchandise compared with none in April of 1941.

## Canadian Newsprint April Shipments Drop

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian newsprint shipments during April totalled 238,346 tons, compared with 308,166 tons in March, and 285,789 tons in April 1941.

Production for the month was 277,741 tons compared with 295,835 tons in March and 279,996 tons for April of last year. United States production for the month was 82,669 tons against 26,804 tons a year ago while shipments totalled 26,908 tons compared with 91,487 last year.

## Inadequacies of Patent Law Long Recognized by Experts

*Second of two articles on frailties of the patent laws and the current investigation of the Senate's Bone Patent Committee.*

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—One of the peculiarities about the current Senate Patent Committee's purported investigation of the current patent situation is the Committee's failure to call members of the numerous patent bar, and the indications that it will not call even the U. S. Patent Commissioner himself. This is like investigating oil without calling any oil men, or shipping without calling any shipping men.

On the first day of the hearing, April 13, accredited representatives of the patent bar showed up and asked a hearing. They are still sitting round Washington waiting, though the Committee has found plenty of time to go into vast detail about the alleged sins of big and little corporations committed 10 and 15 years ago.

**Need of Patent Law Reform**

In fact, the Committee members have put on the record a considerable sound-track of disparaging remarks about the stolid reactionism of the patent bar. These were the occasion of the remark by Alfred Kane, patent counsel for Mr. Dzuz, who set the Committee back on its heels with true explanation of Mr. Arnold's "sensational" case of blocking of the airplane program by the Dzuz patent. Said Mr. Kane:

"I ask that the Committee . . . recognize that there are people associated with the patent law who are constructive and forward-looking . . . that not everyone is an obstructionist."

There is, it is true, a large die-hard element in the patent bar, which, while vigorously opposed to current proposals for patent law revision (S.2303 and S.2491) obstinately fails to come forward with any counter-suggestions or to admit that there is anything seriously wrong with the patent law.

However, basic American patent law, once the best in the world, has not been changed or modernized in any effective way for 106 years; what modernization it has had, has been sneaked in the back door by judicial interpretation. Infringement suits are still conducted under legal language unchanged since 1790. The patent law is in the same need of thorough revision as was recently effected in general Federal court procedure by the Supreme Court Advisory Committee which produced the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The abuse of the "patent pending" privilege, and of cross-licensing, and the American patent law's failure to distinguish between major inventions and trifling improvements, has practically re-written the meaning of the patent law and tangled it all up with evasions of the anti-trust laws.

**Law Discourages Invention**

Moreover the patent law today not only fails to encourage military invention as it should, but definitely discourages it. Under the Acts of 1910 and 1918 the government was properly given the right during war time to authorize infringement of patents of military value, and the patent owner was given recourse for compensation in the Court of Claims. But the Court of Claims' procedure is so cumbersome that it is still working on some patent claims arising out of World War I. Inventors during this current war (in which invention is of such importance) face the fact that their right to compensation, postponed till the war is over, will then descend like a ton of bricks on a court already 25 years behind its docket.

The patent bar is not unaware of these things; in fact the above criticisms were obtained by this correspondent with very little effort from patent lawyers themselves. There are members of the patent bar who feel that patent law and procedure is in the same position as that of Wall Street in the early 'thirties—in urgent need of reform and facing the prospect that if it is not reformed from within with a scalpel it will soon be reformed from without with an axe.

Nor is such need confined to peace-time purposes. The need of a further release of patents to the war effort, which S.2303 purports to meet, is also recognized, and influential patent lawyers feel that there is "an urgent demand for legislation that goes beyond (the Acts of 1910 and 1918) and will permit the use by private manufacturers of inventions necessary to national defense as well as directly for the war effort—where such use is directed by the government, limited to the war period, and coupled with provision for just and reasonable compensation to the owner."

**Three Adjustments Suggested**

Members of the patent bar have also suggested to this correspondent three other important and desirable adjustments in the patent law for the better prosecution of the war.

In the first place it is pointed out that the present machinery of the National Inventor's Council is sadly inadequate for taking the greatest military advantage of American inventive genius. The Council has no money and is little more than a mail-box. It gets suggestions and channels them to the Army or Navy. The recent Sea Otter incident is a case in point. The Council, it is argued, should get enough money to actually be able to make a thorough investigation of the merits of the more likely-sounding proposals sent in to it, like that of the Sea Otter. Then if itself sold on the idea but unable to sell the armed services, it should be able to take the matter up into secret session with the House or Senate Committee; for inventors have a somewhat unfavorable opinion of military alertness, citing the history of percussion firing, ironclads, the airplane, stokes mortars, the tank, air cargo transport, etc.

A second suggestion is that some better inducement be given to, or pressure placed on, the owners of existing patents to actually bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. It is not enough that the law merely permits government-authorized infringement. Patents are complicated, and nobody knows all their uses. Patents of military or war-industry value may lie around unused either because those who could use them do not know of them, or because those who know of them don't know where they can be best used.

A third need today is for more exchange of information pooling of technical know-how, over and above merely that of patents, different groups of technicians of different companies need to sit down and pool not only their patents but their knowledge of what to do with them.

**Exchange of Information**

A case in point is the development of buna rubber. This involves three separate stages, each stage of which is partly known by the technical staffs of several different big companies. The butiadene stage largely known by the oil companies, the styrene stage by the chemical companies and the polymerization stage by the rubber companies. Round-table consideration of each, such as has been asked by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, is the only way to get the maximum of (to paraphrase the old Socialist phrase) "from every company according to what it knows, to every company according to what it needs to know."

Many big companies whose business habitually depends on research are already full-out with such programs, turning their patents and know-how over freely wherever necessary even to their heaviest peace-time competitors, and asking royalty only in isolated instances and for individual inventors on their staffs who seem morally entitled to some recompense for good work long unrequited. Some other big companies are not quite so free.

Conservative and radical wings of the patent bar seem to agree on one thing, that neither Thurman Arnold's Anti-Trust Division nor the active members of the Bone Patent Committee show any real understanding of the patent system, let alone the real points where it urgently needs reform. In fact comments from the patent bar on the present approach of the Patent Committee hearings to the patent situation are mosly too purple to reprint in this column. Milder comments are simply that the current proposals in S.2303 and S.2491 are ill-considered and, by throwing the baby out with the bath, are more likely to destroy the good in the patent system than to correct the evils.

A candid and readable appraisal of the patent law is to be found in a book just off the press, "Patents and the Anti-Trust Law" (Laurence I. Wood, Commerce Clearing House, Chicago, $3.50). Some current patent matters are discussed by William Redin Woodward in the April issue of the Harvard Law Review. A conservative review of patent background, and particularly the testimony on patents before the TNEC and the TNEC's Monograph No. 31 on patents, by George Folk, patent advisor to the N.A.M., will soon be issued by Harper Brothers. A 23-page pamphlet "Sore Spots in the Patent System" by W. Houston Kenyon, Jr., is in private circulation in the patent bar of New York.

## Bank Clearings 15.9 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings at 24 major cities continued to show sizable advances during the past week as compared with 1941, but dropped 11.6 per cent under a week ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Volume for the week was $6,553,742,000 or 15.9 per cent above the corresponding week of 1941. New York accounted for $3,303,396,000 of the total, a rise of 12.7 per cent from last year's figures.

Detroit turnover was 46.7 per cent ahead of 1941 figures. Other percentage advances from last year included Pittsburgh 30.4, Cleveland 28.5, Portland, Ore., 26.4, Cincinnati 24.1, Kansas City 23.4 and Seattle 23. Chicago transactions were up 18 per cent at $438,900,000.

## N. Y. Stock Exchange Plans War Bond Rally

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The New York Stock Exchange will be closed between noon and 1 p. m. Monday to stage a giant war bond rally on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building to commemorate its foundation 150 years ago under a buttonwood tree at 68-70 Wall Street.

President of the Exchange, Emil Schram, announced that the shutdown had been ordered by the board of governors "in order to permit the fullest attendance on the part of our community at the war bond rally."

## Opposition Develops To New Tax Plan

**WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee rejected today Treasury proposals to tax the interest on outstanding or future State and local securities.**

**Chairman Doughton (D), of North Carolina, told newspapermen at the end of a morning session of the committee:**

**"We have voted not to tax the interest on State and municipal securities either outstanding or future."**

**Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury had recommended removal of the present tax exemption on such securities to raise $200,000,000 as part of the big tax program which is being developed.**

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Opposition developed in the Senate today to a proposal tentatively approved by the House Ways and Means Committee to induct millions of low-income citizens into the ranks of federal income tax payers.

Four top ranking members of the Senate Finance Committee voiced objection to a move by the House group to reduce the taxing level to $500 for single and $1,200 for married persons, and Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia gave it only lukewarm support.

Labeled "absolutely unfair," also was a proposal to require all persons who file federal returns to pay a nominal tax of from $2 to $5 to cover administration costs.

**Plan Opposed**

Senators Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said they were opposed to the lowered exemption method of attempting to extract revenue from the low income groups. Senator George said he would accept it if necessary, but doubted that much additional revenue would be collected as a result.

Senators Brown, Vandenberg and Taft preferred, they said, the enactment of a sales tax that would fall only on those who had money to spend and spent it for something besides the bare essentials of life. Administration pressure was reported yesterday to have discouraged members of the House committee from offering a sales tax.

Senator George said he favored a withholding levy on all readily accessible income such as salaries, interest and dividends.

While there appeared to be widespread belief that the federal taxing base must be widened to bring in the low-income group either by direct levies or some form of special tax, Senator La Follette said he was opposed to any such move.

"Further taxation of that kind can mean only the undermining of the very lowest subsistence levels of the lowest income group," he declared. "We ought to wake up to the fact that about 40 per cent of the men found physically unfit in the first draft were rejected because they suffered from malnutrition."

Senator La Follette, denouncing the proposal to collect a handling charge from all return filers, said:

"If they want a general head tax in this country, why don't they say so."

The proposal, which Secretary Henry Morgenthau said was under consideration by the Treasury, had the approval of Senator George and other members of the Senate committee, including Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia. As Senator George outlined it, this fee would provide additional revenue only when the person who filed a return was not subject to income tax, other taxpayers being credited for that amount in their regular payments.

**Changes Required**

Senator George told the Senate that the drastic increases in present tax rates would require two changes to enable business and industry to continue.

He said that deductions must be granted for debt payments by industry and that some new provisions must be made for reserves that will serve as a cushion after the war.

At present, interest payments upon debts may be deducted, Senator George explained, adding that credit also must be made for payments on the debt itself, when taxes were raised considerably above present levels.

He said new reserve provisions would be needed because "the whole American industrial machine is undergoing depreciation and obsolescence at a greater rate now than at any time in history," and reserves would be needed to recondition and rebuild it in the post war era.

The Treasury has ruled that actors, athletes, and persons in similar roles can omit the value of their benefit performances from their income tax returns only when the performances are sponsored directly by the charity to be benefited.

This means that a person who broadcasts a radio program for a commercial sponsor, for instance, has to include the amount of his salary in his income tax return, even though all of the money goes to charity.

On the other hand, if the USO, for instance, has a benefit show and handles the money itself, artists who participate in the program are free from taxes on the value of their performance.

## *Honored*

**Henry T. Ewald**

## Ad Agency Head Is Honored By Journalism School

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri School of Journalism has honored Henry T. Ewald, President of the Campbell-Ewald Co., at ceremonies here which included a medal of honor from the University for many public spirited enterprises and for his service for the advancement and betterment of advertising. This was the first award given in the field of advertising by the school of journalism.

In his speech of acceptance of the medal, Mr. Ewald said that today the chief business of industry is to produce materials for war in sufficient quantities to assure victory, and the chief business of advertising is to aid in that task. The government, he said, can and should benefit by advertising; but it should not dictate the media, order the space and pay the bills.

"I advocate four things," said he. "First, the use of full-page newspaper advertisements to sell War Savings Bonds and other government securities, to salvage waste, build morale and to give publicity to every effort that will help us win victory.

"Second, that this advertising be sponsored by retail stores, banks, manufacturing companies, large and small, in every community. This must be done by these concerns singly, co-operatively, in groups, whatever seems locally most desirable. Third, that such advertising, for the most part, be prepared through the National Advertising Council in Washington.

"Fourth, throughout the war period it will become more and more difficult for advertisers, both national and local, to advertise peacetime products. Such advertising as I propose would serve to keep trade names, hallmarks and reputations fresh and green against the return of normal living."

## Producers' Sales Of Softwood Are 'Frozen' by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction lumber has turned up on the nation's list of critically scarce materials and the government acted to conserve it for the armed forces by freezing the sales of every large softwood producer for 60 days.

The order was effective at once, and applies to all sales and deliveries except those to the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. It will be followed by an allocation system under which the War Production Board will apportion construction lumber among military and civilian users.

By its edict, the WPB blocked the entry into civilian trade channels of 70 per cent of the country's softwood lumber output, as well as stocks now in producers' hands.

Since retail sales were not affected, approximately seven billion feet of construction lumber now stacked in retail yards may be sold and shipped. This amount, WPB officials estimated, will take care of essential civilian needs and permit continuance of the defense housing program through the 60-day period.

Construction lumber affected includes timbers, window and door frames, and boards commonly used in building construction, whether rough, dressed, grooved or shiplapped. Standard grades of factory, shop or box lumber were not affected.

Mills which produced an average of less than 5,000 board feet daily during the last 90 days were exempted from the order.

## Delaware & Hudson Co. Passes Up Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—J. H. Nuelle, President of the Delaware & Hudson Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting directors had carefully considered the matter of dividends on the company's stock but decided to defer action at this time in view of the $50,000,000 bond maturity on May 1, 1943.

Without going into details as to how the company proposed to meet the maturity, Nuelle said a committee had been studying the matter and in due course would present to bondholders a plan which it believed would be fair and equitable.

Mr. Nuelle said net income of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co. in the first four months of 1942 amounted to $1,466,000 against $608,000 last year. Hudson Coal Co. had an estimated net of $242,000 compared with a loss of $80,000 in the first four months of 1941.

## Farm Leaders Oppose Pending War Measure to Release Grain

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Grain belt farm group leaders were reported today to be rushing to Washington in protest against a pending war measure to release millions of bushels of stored grain for livestock feeding at cut-rate prices.

An influential member of the Senate farm bloc said a number of farm organization leaders expected to reach here Saturday for a conference with Senators in charge of the annual farm appropriations bill, in which the proposal is contained.

The grain belt spokesmen were said to be protesting an Agriculture Department-farm bloc compromise for below-parity sale of Government grain surpluses for livestock feeding only. The administration backs the compromise as a means of meeting the United Nations' needs for more beef, pork and mutton.

**House Provisions**

The House had written into the farm bill a provision prohibiting any sales of Government farm stocks at less than a full parity price or one computed to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power it had in a past period, usually 1909-14.

The Senate appropriations committee then voted to allow below parity sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat and unlimited amounts of corn, barley and other grains for feeding purposes under an agreement with Agriculture Department officials that these sales would not be used to force corn prices below 85 per cent of parity, the level of past government corn loans. The farm groups were said to be opposing this action.

The Agriculture Department has warned that grain production must be curtailed because of crowded storage facilities, a limited foreign market, and lack of shipping space. It seeks to turn some grain acreage to meat production because meat requires less shipping space for the food value involved and because it is the prime food need of America's allies.

Senator Charles McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader and an important member of the bipartisan farm bloc as a wheat area senator, quietly got the Senate to delay any action on the surplus grain provision until Monday after debate on the farm bill opened yesterday.

**To Work On Issues**

Senators Richard Russell (D) of Georgia and Bankhead (D) of Alabama, cotton and tobacco area spokesmen, were expected to join with Senators McNary and Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa, from the important corn-hog area, in the Saturday attempt to please all conflicting groups.

Meanwhile numerous other controversial items awaited Senate decision, including substantial increases made by the Senate appropriations committee in funds for the various aid programs for low-income farmers handled by the Farm Security Administration.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana told the Senate there had been "waste and extravagance" in administering the federal farm programs, and Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia protested that 100,000 farmer committeemen had collected $44,000,000 in expenses during the past fiscal year.

The criticisms came as the Senate considered the annual farm supply bill carrying $680,390,000 cash and $185,000,000 in loans for various activities of the agriculture department.

Apparently anticipating a move by Senator Byrd and others to curtail the total, Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, sponsor of much of the present farm legislation, told his colleagues that any arbitrary deduction or reduction "would destroy this program which satisfies the farmers and has taken Congress nearly 10 years to develop."

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Heeding requests of farm bloc members, Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York today called a meeting of the Senate Banking Committee for next Tuesday to restudy legislation designed to give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation broad powers to buy and sell commodities.

The committee recently approved the proposal as part of a bill to increase RFC borrowing power by $5,000,000,000.

Designed to aid businesses that might be caught in a "squeeze" between rising costs and price ceilings, the measure would empower the RFC, at the request of the price administrator, to make subsidy payments to encourage production and keep prices down.

The corporation also would be authorized to buy and sell any article or commodity, with express authority to sell at prices less than it paid.


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# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 2¾s '54-51 | 108.14 | 108.14 | 108.14 |
| 8 2½s '72-67 | 100.27 | 100.27 | 100.27 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 3s '80 | 101& | 101½ | 101⅝ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 12 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 65½ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 8 Am T & T 3¼s 66 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 |
| 1 Am T & T 3s '56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Am W W & E 6s 75 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 1 Ang C Nitra deb 8? | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 9 Arm Del 4s 57 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 11 Arm Del 4s 55 | 106 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 95 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| 5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 4 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 3 Atl Gulf & W I 5s | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 22 A C Line 4½s 64 | 63 | 62⅛ | 62⅜ |
| 13 A C Line 5s 48 | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 |
| 1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 30 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 61 | 60⅞ | 61 |
| 47 B&O 95 st. A | 28¾ | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| 5 B&O 95 st C | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅜ |
| 5 B&O 2000 stₛD | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 10 B&O 96 st F | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 15 B&O cy 60 st | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ |
| 7 B&O 4s 48 | 59½ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ |
| 12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 50½ | 49⅞ | 50½ |
| 5 B&O S W 50 st | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 5 Bang & Aroo 3s 43 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 57 Boston & Me 4½s 70 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 6 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 73½ | 73 | 73 |
| 1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 8 Buf R&P 57 st | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 5 Bur C R&NO 5s 34 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 4 Bush Term 5s 55 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 10 Can Nor 6½s 46 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 25 Can Pac 4s 55 | 88½ | 88⅜ | 88½ |
| 11 Can Pac 4½s 46 | 97 | 96⅝ | 97 |
| 1 Celanese 3s 55 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 15 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 8 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 5 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 15 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 55⅞ | 55½ | 55⅝ |
| 14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 76¼ | 76 | 76⅛ |
| 7 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 Certain-teed 5½s | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 10 C&O 3¼s 86 D | 101⅜ | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 101 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 21 Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 77 | 76⅝ | 77 |
| 4 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 CB&Q 4s 1I 49 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 5 CB&Q 3½s II 49 | 85¾ | 85 | 85¾ |
| 20 Chi&E Ill inc 97 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 2 ChiGWest 4s 88 | 67¾ | 66¾ | 67¼ |
| 1 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 282 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 15⅞ |
| 93 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 6 CM&SP 4¾s 89 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 92 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 4 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 49¾ | 48½ | 49¾ |
| 42 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 48¼ | 46¾ | 48⅛ |
| 7 CM&SP 5½s 89 B | 46½ | 45¾ | 46½ |
| 2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 Chi&NW gen 4½s 87 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 22 Chi&NW 6½s 87 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 4 CR&P cv 4½s 60 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 42 CR&P 4½s 52A | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 8 CR&P 4s 88 ct | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 81 CR&P rfg 4s 34 | 14 | 13⅜ | 14 |
| 3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 106 | 105½ | 105½ |
| 25 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62 | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 94½ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s 43 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43½ |
| 10 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48⅞ |
| 5 ClevElecIll 3s 70 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 ClevUn Term 5½s 72 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 12 Col&So 4½s 80 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 15 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 86¼ | 86 | 86 |
| 15 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 81¼ | 80⅝ | 80½ |
| 3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 14 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 16 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 4 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 6 Consum Pow 3½s 65 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 13 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 44 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 57 | 56⅞ | 57 |
| 3 D&RG 4s 36 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 8 D&RG WEST 5s 78 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 5 D Mbin&Ft D 4s 35c | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 3 Det Edi 4s 65 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 5 Det Ed 3s 70 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 69 Duluth SS&A 5s 37 | 30 | 28 | 30 |
| 3 Duquesne L 3½s 65 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 El Paso&SW 5s 65 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 23 Erie 4½s 2015 | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 20 Erie 4s 95 | 91⅜ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 96 Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 6 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ |
| 3 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 103 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 16 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 15 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 10 Gt Nor 4½s 76D | 85¼ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 11 Gt Nor 4½s 77E | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s 46G | 97½ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s 46H | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 5 Gulf M&N 5s 50 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Housatonic 5s 37 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86 |
| 1 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s54 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 8 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 42 | 41¾ | 42 |
| 48 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 45 | 44⅞ | 45 |
| 14 Hud & Man inc 5s '57 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 22 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81 | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 6 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 47 | 46⅞ | 47 |
| 39 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 45⅝ | 45½ | 45¾ |
| 4 Ill Cen 4s '66 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ |
| 3 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 3 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 IC&CBL&NO 5s '63 A | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 31 IC&CBL&NO 4½s '63 | 45 | 44¾ | 45 |
| 3 Interlake Iron cv4s 47 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 8 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 C | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 14 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 |
| 4 Int Paper 5s '55 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 12 Int Rys C A 6½s '47 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 16 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 54½ | 53⅝ | 54 |
| 60 Int T&T 5s '55 | 55⅝ | 54⅞ | 55 |
| 1 James F & Clea 4s '59 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 2 Jones & Lau St 3¼s '61 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 25 KC South 3s '50 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 3 Lac Gas 6s 42 B | 100⅜ | 100⅛ | 100⅜ |
| 21 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 ¼Lac Gas 5s 42 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 6 Leh Val NTerm 4s 54 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st | 63⅞ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 5 Leh Val NTerm 5s 54 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 69 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 41¾ | 40½ | 41¾ |
| 65 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅝ |
| 18 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 33½ | 32¾ | 33½ |
| 10 Liggett&M 7s 44 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 3 Liggett&M 5s 51 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 1 Lorillard Co 5s 49 | 95 | 95 | 94 |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 2 Lorillard Co 5s 51 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 12 Louis&N 3¼s 1003 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 3 Lou Gs&El 3½s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 2 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 2 Market St Ry 6s 45 st | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 MetWSideElch4s38 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 1 N&SL cn 5s 34ct | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 10 M&StL 4s 49 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| MSP&SSMaris 5s 38 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 6 MSP&SSM gen 5s 38 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 99 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅜ |
| M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 37 | 36½ | 37 |
| 40 M-K-T adj 5s 67 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 69 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 41½ | 41½ | 41¾ |
| 26 M-K-T 4s 62B | 30 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 39 Mo Pac 5s 75 77 | 30¾ | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 5 Monongahla Ry 3½s 66 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Mon W Pa Ph Sv 6s 65 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 6 Mor & Essex 3s 55 | 43½ | 42 | 42½ |
| 18 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38½ |
| 1 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 35 New Eng T&T 5s 52 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 1 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B | 123⅞ | 123⅜ | 123⅝ |
| 3 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 10 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 1 ¾ NO Tex&M 5s 44 | 52 | 51¾ | 52 |
| 5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 40 NO Tex & M 4½s 56 | 47¾ | 46¼ | 47¾ |
| 48 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 52½ | 52¼ | 52⅜ |
| 10 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 47½ | 47½ | 48¼ |
| 19 NYC cn 4s 98 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50⅞ |
| 8 NYC 3¾s 46 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 31 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 58 | 57¾ | 58 |
| 15 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78 | 66 | 65¾ | 66 |
| 3 NY Lack&W 4½s 73 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 56½ | 56⅛ | 56½ |
| 49 NYN&H cv 6s 48 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 22 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 34⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 1 NYNH&H 3½s 47 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 15 NY O&W rfg 4s 92 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 2 NY O&W gen 4s 55 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 10 NY W&Bos4½s 46 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 58 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 39 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 66⅝ | 66¼ | 66⅝ |
| 33 Nor Pac 4s 3047C | 57½ | 57 | 57½ |
| 8 Nor Pac 4s 3047 D | 57¼ | 57 | 57 |
| 18 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 52⅞ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 18 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 74⅝ | 74⅛ | 74⅜ |
| 6 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ |
| 7 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107½ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ |
| 5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43 | 102 | 11-32 | 102 |
| 3 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46 | 107 | 107⅜ | 107¾ |
| 11 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 28 Otis Steel 4½s 62A | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ |
| 2 PacG&E 3¾s 61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Pac G&E3¾s 64 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct | 58¼ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 17 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98¼ |
| 1 Pen RR 4s 48 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 8 Pen RR 3½s 52 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 20 Phelps Dodge 3⅜s 52 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 25 Phil El 2¾s 71 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 13 Ph Read C&I 6s 49 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 31 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 28½ | 28½ | 28¼ |
| 4 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 11 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B | 62½ | 62 | 62½ |
| 1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 32 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 83 | 82½ | 82 |
| 1 Reading 4½s 97A | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 1 Repub Steel 4½s 61 | 102¾ | 102⅜ | 102⅝ |
| 26 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39 | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| 26 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 |
| 1 RI Ark & La 4½s 34 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 6 StLPub Svc 5s 58 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 20 St LSF 5s 80B | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 83 St LSF 4½s 78 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 16 St LSF 4s 50 A | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| 24 St LSW 5s 52 | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¾ |
| 3 St LSW rfg 5s 90 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 15 StP&KC Sh Y 4½s 41 | 93½ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 10 SA&A Pass 4s 43 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 39 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 93⅜ | 93¼ | 93⅜ |
| 1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| 1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 73 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct | 73⅜ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 3 SeaAllFla 6s 35B ct | 73¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 3 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 Socony Va 3s 64 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 2 So Bell T&H 3¼s 62 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 12 So Col Pow 6s 47 | 103 | 102½ | 103 |
| 11 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 30 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 50 Co Pac 4½s 69 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 8 Co Pac rfg 4s 55 | 69¼ | 69 | 69 |
| 33 So Pac cl 4s 49 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 28 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 87 | 86¾ | 87 |
| 8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 85⅝ | 85½ | 85⅝ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s 56 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 |
| 2 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| 38 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 19 So Ry 4s St L 51 | 83¼ | 82½ | 83¼ |
| 2 TRRASt L 4s 53 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Ext&Pac 5s 77B | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 2 Tex&Pac 5s 80D | 67 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| 1 Third Ave 4s 60 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 TStL&W 4s 50 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 Union Oil Cal 3s 67 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 109 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 10 Un Pac 3½s 80 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 US Steel 2.15s 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Un Stckyds 4½s 51 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 107 | 106½ | 107 |
| 2 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 1 Wabash 4½s 78 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 46 Wabash 4½s 91wi | 37¼ | 36⅞ | 37¼ |
| 15 Wabash 4s 71 wi | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 4 Walworth 4s 55 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 1 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Warren Bros 6s 41rct | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 10 Westn Md 4s 52 | 90¼ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 16 Western Un5s 51 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 53 Western Un 4½s 50 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 3 Wilson & Co 4s 55 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 20 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ |
| 52 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 25¾ | 24¾ | 25 |
| 8 Wis Cen 4s S&D36ct | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 1 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Antioquia 7s 45 B | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 36 Antioquia 7s 57 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 15 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 70¼ | 70 | 70¼ |
| 6 Australia 5s 55 | 60 | 59½ | 60 |
| 6 Australia 5s 57 | 60 | 58¾ | 60 |
| 9 Australia 4½s 58 | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| 2 Belgium 7s 55 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Belgium 6½s 49 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 11 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 5 Brisbane 6s 50 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 8 Buen A 4 75 | 63¼ | 63 | 63 |
| 5 Canada 5s 52 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 5 Canada 4s 60 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Canada 2½s 45 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 6 Chile MtBk6½s 57asd | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 4 Chile 7s 42 asd | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 2 Chile 6s 60 asd | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| 3 Chile 6s 61 Jan | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ |
| 19 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 6 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 9 Chile 6s 63 asd | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 10 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4 Colomb 3s 70 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Denmark 6s 42 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| 1 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 5 Dom 2nd 5½s 40 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 7 French 7s 49 unst | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 12 Minas Ger 6½s 58 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ |
| 19 Minas Ger 6½s 59 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 1 Norway 4½s 65 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Pernambuco 7s 47 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 5 Peru 7s 59 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 5 Peru 1st 6s 60 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 21 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 1 Polanu 4½s 6s asd | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 5 Porto Aleg 8s 61 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 13 Rio de Jan 8s 46 | 14¾ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 9 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 7 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46 | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16⅜ |
| 10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 14 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 1 Sao Paulo 8s 56 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 3 Serbs Cts 8s 8s 62 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3 Sydney 5½s 58 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 5 Urug ai 3¾s 4s4½s 79 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 5 Urug 3½s 84 | 43 | 43 | 43 |

Total today, 4,598,000: previous day, 8,322,600: week ago, 9,082,000; year ago, 8,447,600: two years ago, 9,729,000; Jan. 1 to date, 902,971,150; year ago, 892,949,125; two years ago, 673,026,550.

## Market Has Firm Tone

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The stock market closed with a firm tone today under the stimulating effect of the latest Russian news.

British funds were firm and foreign bonds were maintained quietly. The industrials were generally firmer. Home rails failed to rally. Oils were firm. Kaffirs were quietly steady.

### Bank Workers Give Ambulance

NEW YORK—A fully equipped field ambulance purchased with funds contributed by the employees of the Chase National Bank was presented to the American Red Cross at the annual meeting of the Chase Bank Club in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. H. Donald Campbell, president of the bank, made the formal presentation of the ambulance, which was unveiled on the ballroom floor. It was accepted on behalf of the Red Cross by Miss Jean Arnot Reid, assistant treasurer of the New York Chapter.

### New Business Advisory Service

NEW YORK—Arthur Wiesenberger & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announced an expansion of activities with the formation of a "Department of Special Negotiations." The function of this department will be to act in an advisory capacity or as an intermediary in the sale or purchase of going business concerns. Management of the new department will be under the direction of Irving Fieldman, a well-known consultant and specialist in chain store activities.

### F. B. A. Spring Meeting

CHICAGO—The regular spring meeting of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 22 to 24, at Rye, N. Y., it was announced by John S. Fleek of Hayden, Miller and Company, Cleveland, president of the association.

## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| American Barge Line Co | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| American Hardware Co | 19 | 21 |
| American Manufacturing | 18¾ | 21¾ |
| American Manufac 8 pf | 79¾ | |
| American Wringer Co | 3 | 4 |
| †Amoskeag Company | 19¼ | |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 65½ | |
| Appleton Company | 26¾ | 29½ |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 105½ | |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2¼ | 3¼ |
| Arlington Mills | 37¾ | 40¾ |
| Arnold Print Works | 14¾ | 16½ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 22¼ | 24¾ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | ¾ | ½ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 12½ | 13¾ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co. | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf | 102½ | |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 58¼ | |
| Bird&Son Inc 8 pf | 99½ | 103½ |
| Boston Wharf Company | 16¼ | 18½ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Aub | 26¾ | 29¼ |
| Brown Co | 1.20 | 1.70 |
| Brown Co pf | 22¼ | 25 |
| Campbell AS Co Inc | 3½ | 4½ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39?? | |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 25¾ | 28½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 13⅜ | 15¼ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 19¼ | 20¾ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 19¾ | 22¼ |
| Draper Corporation | 55¾ | 59¾ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 14⅜ | 16½ |
| Eastern Corporation | 37 | 4½ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 15¾ | 17¼ |
| Exton Co | 7½ | 9 |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 11¾ | 13½ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 21¾ | 24¼ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 41¼ | 44½ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 7¾ | 9¼ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 12¾ | 14¾ |
| General Machinery | 25¼ | 27¾ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 9¾ | 11¾ |
| Goodwall Worsted Company | 16 | 19 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 8½ | 9½ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 65½ | 69¾ |
| Graton &2Knight Co pr pf | 26 | 28¾ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 27¾ | 30¼ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 56 | |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 14 | 17 |
| Harrington & Richardson | 2½ | 3 |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 8½ | 9¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 87 | 88¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 55¾ | 58½ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 90 | 96 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 7½ | 8¾ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| International Machine Tool | 83¼ | 92½ |
| Keith-George Pf Co | 110 | 110 |
| Kendall Company | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Kennedy's Inc. pf | 67

# War Department Reveals Some Invasion Measures

Continued from Page 1

cises supervisory command over the entire organization.

Military police personnel are trained at a replacement training center at Fort Riley, Kansas, under command of Col. William H. Maglin, Corps of Military Police. The course of training lasts 13 weeks. Here, personnel are completely trained in all phases of their work. Officers are given special training at the provost marshal general's school, Fort Myer, Va., under the direction of Col. Hobart B. Brown, Corps of Military Police, commandant.

The first battalion was organized in January, 1941, and others followed in rapid succession. The present strength of the 57 battalions will be further augmented in the near future.

In addition to their duties outlined above, military police battalions of the zone of interior are charged to some degree also with the task of protecting vital installations such as important bridges, power houses, factories and the like.

### 650 to a Baltalion

The battalion has a strength of about 650 men especially selected for their physical ability to do the work assigned to the military police. Individuals must be at least 5ft. 9in. tall, must weigh at least 165 pounds and must have a high intelligence quotient.

Military police units were organized into a full-fledged corps last fall as the world situation grew more ominous. When the attack by the Japanese came last December, the organization had been developed to a high state of efficiency.

The tactical military police units, distinct from these zone of interior units, which are ssigned to the Army forces in the field. The tasks of these units include traffic control and road information; collection of stragglers in combat; care of prisoners of war in combat theaters; control of civilians in the theater of operations, protection of military property and communications; law enforcement in occupied areas, and co-operation wilh civil police in such areas.

## Fly to Safeguard Planes They Build

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMMOND, Ind., May 15—By day they build 'em, by night they fly to protect 'em.

That, in brief, is the story of 24 armament workers, including two foremen, here, who have formed a flying club so that after turning out ordnance for the nation's fighting men during the day they can devote their evenings learning to protect industrial plants and citizens.

The group, employed in the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company arsenal, pooled their resources to purchase two light training ships and now spend their time after working hours learning to fly, ground drilling, studying navigation, meteorology, first aid, aerial photography, and air raid and gas defense.

Half of the members have already qualified for the Civil Air Patrol, which is an adjunct of the Office of Civilian Defense, according to Sherwood Orr, President of the Club. The remainder are working toward the same goal.

## Five Journalism Medals Awarded

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 15 (AP)—Five medals for distinguished service in journalism were awarded yesterday as part of the thirty-third annual Journalism Week program at the University of Missouri.

Recipients were the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Henry T. Ewald of Detroit, President of the Campbell-Ewald Advertising Company; John B. Powell, for 25 years editor of the China Review and a member of the second graduating class of the Missouri Journalism School; Pierre J. Huss, foreign correspondent and until the war manager of the Berlin Bureau and Central European manager of International News Service, and John Donald Ferguson, associate editor of the Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. Powell is a prisoner of the Japanese in the Far East. His medal was received by his daughter, Mrs. Martha Powell Hensley, Washington, D. C.

Accepting his newspaper's award for distinguished journalism, Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, criticized "the two per cent" of the country's newspapers which he said are retarding the war effort.

## Canada Takes Action On German Escapes

OTTAWA, May 15 (AP)—Defense Minister J L. Ralston announced last night that "disciplinary action is being taken in respect to the personnel concerned" at the Bowmanville Camp, where two German prisoners escaped May 5, and said that another court of inquiry would investigate the escape yesterday of two more Nazi prisoners.

[Failing in his third attempted escape, Lieut. Frederich Oeser, one of two German air force officers who fled the Bowmanville prison camp 40 miles east of here yesterday, was captured today by police at the union station here.]

The two German air force lieutenants, who escaped yesterday from the officers' prison camp here, apparently effected their release by hiding in clothing crates being sent to another camp.

It was the third escape of one of the prisoners. He had been recaptured on his second flight March 12 as he was about to steal a flying suit at an air training school.

Police discovered two crates on a railway siding near here which had been broken open. The Nazi prisoners had been allowed to pack the crates themselves. Since they are small men, each 5 feet 4½ inches tall, it was believed that they escaped in that manner.

Eighty-five prisoners thus far have escaped from Canadian camps, but only one managed to get back to Germany. He was Baron Franz von Werra, who later was reported killed in action.

The latest flights occurred just as a Government-appointed board had begun investigating escapes from the Bowmanville Camp.

## Kentucky Plans Stickers As 1943 Auto Licenses

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Ward Oates, Acting State Revenue Commissioner, announced May 14 that Kentucky would issue windshield stickers to motorists next year instead of license plates. Operators would be required to keep their 1942 plates on their cars in addition to the stickers, he explained.

Mr. Oates said stickers would save the State $20,000 a year in addition to releasing for war production several tons of steel formerly used for license plates.

## Japanese Attorney Freed

SEATTLE, Wash., May 15 (AP)—A Federal Court jury acquitted Thomas S. Masuda, American-born Japanese attorney, yesterday of the charge of acting as an agent of the Japanese Government without registering with the State Department. The youthful attorney contended his relationship with the Japanese Consulate was as attorney and client and some of the services he performed were only personal favors.

## First 'Synthetic' In New Rubber Plan

AKRON, Ohio, May 15 (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company announces manufacture of "the first synthetic rubber to be produced in any of the new synthetic rubber plants being erected for the Government's Defense Plant Corporation."

A test run of several thousand pounds was pronounced satisfactory, the company announced, adding "regular production is expected to get under way in a few days and will increase to plant capacity as raw materials become available."

Firestone said the first batch of synthetic rubber from the new plant was used "in making the latest type combat tire for military vehicles," and pointed out "it was nine years ago this month that the first synthetic tires ever built for the United States armed forces were manufactured by Firestone," which has been making Buna rubber in its own plant for several years.

President John W. Thomas said "while definite progress is being made in our synthetic rubber program, there is no justification for any civilian car owner to expect any relief for a long while."

## Japanese May Enlist In U. S. Work Corps

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The War Relocation Authority is organizing a voluntary work corps among the Japanese men and women ordered removed from Western military areas.

Some 75,000 Japanese will be offered a chance to enlist in the corps for agricultural, construction, irrigation, and other projects in the relocation areas. Upon enlistment, each worker must swear loyalty to the United States and agree to serve through the war and 14 days thereafter and to perform such tasks as they may be assigned.

The Authority expects relocated Japanese communities to become self sufficient in food products through the work corps. Small cash payments will be made to workers but they will not exceed the pay of Army privates.

## 70,000 Billboards Off Side of Florida Roads

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In an effort to preserve natural beauty of Florida highways, more than 70,000 billboards and signs were removed during April by State Road department employees, in enforcement of a 1941 law.

William L. Hill, administrator of the highway advertising regulations, said they had covered the principal roads of the State in enforcing the law which prohibits any advertising signs within 15 feet of a highway right-of-way and provides a permit fee for erection of those more than 15 feet from the right-of-way.

Metal signs, not claimed by their owners were turned over to the State defense council for salvage.

## F. B. I. Seizes Worker In Machine Sabotage

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—William Frederick Bilgehous, shipyard worker of West New York, was arrested May 14 by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who said he systematically sabotaged parts of a power press he operated at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J.

E. E. Conroy, head of the Newark and New York F.B.I. offices, said Mr. Bilgehous ruined six $60 dies and eight $30 punch presses in six weeks. Mr. Bilgehous said the parts were destroyed by accident, but fellow employees reported seeing him loosen set screws which caused the parts to be damaged, Mr. Conroy said.


## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

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*In The Christian Science Monitor*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Attractively furnished apt., 5 rooms, bath and rear piazza to rent June through Sept.; elderly people preferred; references exchanged; $90 per month. Tel. for appt. days Hancock 7573.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Choice corner; beautiful modern, cool apartment; sun parlor, piano, garage optional; subway; several months; bargain. 3623 Clarendon Road, BUckminster 4-5730.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 104 Glenwood Ave. (Apt. 35)—3-room apartment, comfortably furnished, cool; available July, Aug.; reasonable. Norman.

NEW YORK CITY, 133 East 35th St.—Sublet June-Oct.; well furnished; living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; cross ventilation. Superintendent (or MU. 6-9251 before 10).

N. Y. C., 242 East 48th—Large 3-room apartment, overlooking gardens, Turtle Bay section; $75 monthly to October. PL. 5-8148.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 606 W. 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, $40 and $45.

**FOR RENT**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—12-room rooming house completely furnished and rented; rent $75 per month. 731 Quincy St. Bushwick section.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**

LEXINGTON, MASS.—8-rm. modern colonial, countrified surroundings; convenient to trans., schools; seen by appointment. Ocean 1654. Rent $72, sale $8500.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office furnished, full or part time; reasonable. Room 707, 522 Fifth Avenue.

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

With Building Restricted
Why not buy or rent cottage already built? Six rooms; all modern improvements; vicinity Boothbay Harbor, Maine. MRS. A. L. HAHN, Abbott Road, Dedham, Mass.

**SUMMER RENTALS**

CAPE COD, Centerville, on the water—5-room COTTAGE complete furnishings. For further information write MRS. MARY D'ARCY, 46 Aberdeen Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.

READING, MASS., Hillcrest Rd.—Furnished 8-room Cape Cod colonial; 2 baths, screened porch. J. R. BYRAM, Reading 1528.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

**Storage for Household Goods**
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

**TRUCKING**

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, 76 Bay State Road—Swedish-American house offers you a home away from home; 1 minute to Kenmore Sq. Com. 8365.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Cool, comfortable double rooms; suitable for business people. COM. 4659. Miss Parks.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms for people of refinement; well-kept home. Call Commonwealth 6441.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Room and kitchenette, home atmosphere; convenient location; parking. Longwood 8775.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Comfortable single room, sunny, next bath; one in family. Call evenings, Mulock, 34-39 82 St.

N. Y. C., 65 ST. W. (80 CENTRAL PARK W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB for WOMEN. Exceptional opportunity for women seeking well-appointed, cool room; modern. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., Old Chelsea—Charming room; garden view; private apt.; modern steel structure; roof terrace; restaurant; conv. CHelsea 3-3748.

N. Y. C., 35th St. East—Business woman; cleanliness, comfort, charm, space; writer's home; continental breakfast served. MU. 5-5569.

N. Y. C., 157 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool, every convenience, all transportations; near park, church. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 411 West 114th—Quiet, sunny room, bath; homelike; attractive elevator apartment; Columbia district; moderate price. (EVANS)

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Drive (Apt. 1-C)—Large, spacious closet, wash room adjoining; suitable 1 or 2; quiet. AC 4-0159.

PEOPLE of refinement, seeking superior surroundings; Hudson breeze; 18x20, $8.00; also unfurnished. Thompson, 255 W. 100th St., N. Y. C.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive furnished rooms in private family; excellent train and bus service. Tel. LYnn 3-8721, Box A-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

HILLSIDE DAIRY FARM—Modern; accessible train or bus; family trade; select clientele. MRS. ROBERT WHITE, East Ryegate, Vt.

REST, study, excellent food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful surroundings; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED beauty operator, 5 working days weekly. Vic's Beauty Salon, 918 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. Dial HOboken 3-8250.

WORKING housekeeper for family of 2 adults, 2 children; modern home, own room and bath. 276 Dorset Rd., Waban, Mass. Lasell 6286.

**PAYING GUESTS**

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder, restricted. MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

HOLIDAY HOUSE commanding magnificent view of Buzzards Bay; ideal for refined, quiet guests; sandy beach for bathing; screened porches, open fireplaces, light airy rooms; delicious food; excellently managed in hospitable manner; direct train service from Boston and New York. R. M. N., 934 Beacon St., Newton Centre, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

MAN, middle aged, active, good appearance; present occupation salesman; desires remunerative connection, selling or otherwise where loyalty and efficiency are appreciated; no objection some traveling; A-1 references; security if necessary; interview appreciated. Write Box B-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper seeks responsible position anywhere; competent, reliable, knowledge stenography. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL SECRETARY, experienced all branches, possesses initiative, speed and alertness, Ph. Miss Krumm, WH. 4-6160, 9:30-5 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Bookkeeping and secretarial work; thoroughly experienced, dependable and capable; references. Eve.: $700. Florence M. Odling, 7311 Spruce St., Upper Darby, Pa. Box. 4160 evenings and Saturday.

REFINED, responsible woman desires position, complete care of child (former graduate nurse); Christian Scientist preferred. Com. 8291, Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**ANTIQUES WANTED**

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

1941 FORD CONV. CABR, Black, radio and heater, tan leather and top, very good tires. $995
T. C. BAKER CO.
BROOKLINE VILLAGE, BEA 3200-3201 (Mass.)

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada
*(Continued)*

**AUTOMOBILE PARTS**

USED AND NEW auto parts and accessories. Complete machine shop service. Official "Carter Carburetor" sales and service. Brake Drums Refaced. AUTO SAVE YARD, INC., 1893 River Street, HYD. 0024.

**AWNINGS AND SCREENS**

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

**BEAUTY SHOPS**

PERMANENT, marcel, finger waving, Swedish method; shampoo and hair culture. Karin Johanson, 8 Fairmont, Hyde Park, Mass. Hyd. 0126.

**BOOKS WANTED**

CASH FOR BOOKS. EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 85 Wash. St.; CAP. 0643

**CAMERA SUPPLIES**

CAMERAS Ask for new Developing and Printing price list. Work done in our own plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston.

**DEFENSE NEEDS**

SURE-OUT quickly extinguishes incendiary bombs. Approved by Bureau of Mines. New chemical combination in powdered form, which seals bombs. Harmless, simple to use. SURE-OUT is positive in action. $2.75 for ten pounds. Three pounds extinguishes a bomb. This should be a MUST on your list. PURCHASING BUREAU FOR CHURCHES 41 East 42nd St., N. Y. C.

**DANCING**

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

**DOGS FOR SALE**

IRISH SETTERS—2 beautiful males, 14 months, house broken, A. K. C., excellent pedigree. Stockbridge, 72 Park Ave., Abington, Mass. Rockland 1781-W.

**DOUGHNUTS**

DO-NUTS FRI. AND SAT. SPECIALS—Apricot, Orange, Pineapple Filled, 30c Doz. PARAMOUNT DO-NUT SHOP, 193 Mass. Ave., Boston

**DRESSMAKING**

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

**FURRIERS**

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur, CH. 4-1424.

**FUR STORAGE**

SAFEST FUR STORAGE
A-B-C Cleaners, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

**JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**PEN REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 3813.

**REPAIRING**

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE GEORGE'S, 1714 MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

**RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING**

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON, HAN. 4158

**TEXTILE MENDING**

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. REWOVEN, Little Building, Boston. LIB. 7606.

**UNIFORMS**

SALE RAYON UNIFORMS OF DOESKIN or SHARKSKIN, $2.95; regularly $4.95. Josephine Foley, 89 Temple Pl., Boston LIB. 2278

**WANTED TO BUY**

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

ZEISS BINOCULARS WANTED
Call, write or phone Mr. P. W. ST. CLAIR, 92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 9327.

**WATCH REPAIRING**

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

**WEARING APPAREL**

NEWPORT, R. I., 226 Thames St.—DR. CHASE'S SHOES for CHILDREN. Burke's Store Serves the Family.

## Massachusetts

**ARLINGTON**

FLOWERS
*for Graduation and Wedding*
G. O. Anderson & Sons
INC.
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington Arl. 3090
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600
*Yes, we telegraph flowers*

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

KOFORD'S
*Home-made Ice Cream and Candy*
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
Charcoal Broiled Steak, Chops, Fish, Lobster
641 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 1985

**BELMONT**

MacLean Beauty Shoppe
*Realistic Permanent Waving*
82 Trapelo Road
Phone BELmont 2717

**BOSTON**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
*Arthur W. Fitt*
JEWELER 26 West Street

**BOSTON—Dorchester**

W. WANN
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
The Best at Prices Consistent With High Quality
MONARCH FINER FOODS
483 Geneva Ave. Gen. 2080

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**BOSTON—Hyde Park**

How to Get the Most Out of Every Gallon of Gas
Let our expert mechanics inspect your carburetor and put your car in A-1 condition for Spring.
Factory Trained Men
MOTOR KLINIK
HYD 0024-0025-0026
1893 River Street

THRIFT DRESS SHOP, ALL SIZES

SUNNY SIDE SHOE SHOP — SHOES Everything in sport lines
Estab. 1889 1281 River St.
Peter Rabbit Shoes for Little Tots

T. H. CORRIGAN & SONS
HEAT
Buy Coal Now to Save Money
Pennsylvania Anthracite
EGG—STOVE—NUT
11 Nott St. H. P. 0440-R
Deliveries — Mattapan, Milton, Hyde Park, Dedham

**BOSTON—Mattapan**

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in a cream permanent for difficult hair
Featuring the feather cut
1648 Blue Hill Ave. BLU. 1520
*Open evenings by appointment*

**BOSTON—Roslindale**

*Satisfaction Guaranteed at*
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

Vacuum Cleaners rebuilt, any make; new bag, new cord, all worn parts replaced, completely overhauled motor. One year guarantee ..... $10.50
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington St., Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham
Parkway 0272

*Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time*
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

Edna Beauty Shop
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass.
near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS

**BOSTON—West Roxbury**

Dorville FACTORY STORE
*Women's and Men's Irregulars*
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
421 LA GRANGE ST., WEST ROXBURY
(in Armstrong Mill)

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
*Retail at factory prices*
ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St., West Roxbury

Foster's Custom Upholstering Co.
*Custom Built Furniture*
Made to order
FREE ESTIMATES
YOUR OLD FURNITURE REMODELED AND RECOVERED LIKE NEW
Formerly with Paine's
PARkway 7130
1737 Centre Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

**BRAINTREE**

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

**BROCKTON**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921, Hours, 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEADQUARTERS for SUMMER FURNITURE
Budget terms
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton

Storey & Co
National Cotton Week
A large assortment of COTTON DRESSES
In one and two-piece styles.
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

The Swedish Coffee Cup
RESTAURANT
Breakfast - Luncheon - Dinner
Sandwiches and Homemade Pastry
STANLEY CARLSON, Prop.
Open at 6 in the Morning till 7 at Night
50 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass.
Phone 8067

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
New Modern Displays
at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Opposite Forest Avenue

CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
*Let Us Do Your Framing*
*Complete Assortment of*
NUTTING PICTURES
*New Shower and Wedding Gifts*
256 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**BROCKTON**
*(Continued)*

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
*Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses*
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

**BROOKLINE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Artistic Flower Arrangements*
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
*Now located in new shop*
108 Washington St. BEAcon 0000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis S. Carreiro

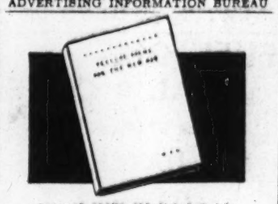
S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
*Sales and Service*
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
630 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Fur Storage 2½% your valuation
*Call ASPinwall 6060*
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
*for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
907 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

**CAMBRIDGE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5676. Hours 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


PRELUDE POEMS FOR THE NEW DAY
by W. P. M.
Forty poems—filled with hope and promise and constructive thought for these disturbing days of world conflict—reprinted, by permission, from the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor in William Dana Orcutt's celebrated Laurentian type. White cloth cover, harmonizing blue-stamped title, $2.00.

Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square Cambridge, Mass.

FASHIONS as Fresh as the Flowers in May
Edith Goodell Shops
78 Trapelo Rd., Belmont
1676 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

WEDDING GIFTS
GRADUATING GIFTS
EXCLUSIVE ART NOVELTIES
J. F. OLSSON & CO.
43 Brattle Street Tro. 0038

**CONCORD**

All kinds of Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Groceries
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Free Delivery
29 MAIN ST. CONCORD 435

PREMIER VACUUM CLEANERS
Floor, Hand and Cylinder Types
From $17.95 to $49.95
A few more in stock
MacRAE COMPANY
8 Walden Street Concord 707

Ladies' Summer Dresses
Seersucker, Bembergs, Broadcloths, Chambrays and Printed Voiles
$2.98 to $5.98
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**DEDHAM**

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
*Same Personnel*
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0567

**FITCHBURG**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company
Colorful, distinctive with the "Quality Look" that endures!
Clipper Craft Summer Clothes
2-piece worsted and tweed suits, $28.95
2-piece Clipper Tropical suits, $22.95
Cool light straw hats, $1.00 to $5.00

Large variety of colors and styles in Dresses and Coats for Women
Hart Schaffner & Marx and Fashion Park Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

Losure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 348

**GLOUCESTER**

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
*The Department Store of the North Shore*
Gloucester, Massachusetts

**GREENFIELD**

WILBUR COON SHOES
For hard to Fit Feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
*Monarch Finer Foods*

**HAVERHILL**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

SECURITY for your Winter Garments when you have them Individually Dry Cleaned and Sealed in air-tight Moth-Proof Bags. Winter Coats $1.00, Dresses, Suits, 75c. Moth-Proof Bag, 10c.
PHONE 1-6-4-
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers—Rug Shampooers—Dry Cleaners

**HINGHAM**

*Timely Values—Time to Buy*
Sale Starts Saturday, May 16
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Bulbs — Plants
Dozens of items for the home bought especially for this sale to give you savings on every purchase.
Baker's 5c to $1.00 Store
Open Friday Evenings

**HOLBROOK**

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

**HOLYOKE**

*Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!*
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

**LAWRENCE**

Kyanize
SUPER SERVICE HOUSE PAINT
ALLIED PAINT STORE
34 AMESBURY STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**LAWRENCE**
*(Continued)*

*Store Your Furs in*
Cherry & Webb's
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251

"You'll find it at Treat's"
DO YOUR SHARE NOW!
Plant now for Victory—seeds and garden tools at prices to suit your pocketbook—from
TREAT
"THE HOUSE THAT MAKES THE QUALITY"

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Reliable Cold Storage for Furs
CALL
WEINER'S
25293
276 Essex Street

**LEXINGTON**

MOTHS
One application of our Moth Proofing is guaranteed to prevent moth damage for 10 years.
CRAFT CLEANSERS
WHERE CLEANING IS AN ART
1702 MASS. AVENUE

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
*Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats*
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Native Asparagus and Vegetables
JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
*Fresh Pasteurized*
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
Selected Fruits
Choice Meats—Nice Strawberries—Native Asparagus—Fresh Pineapple
1731 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1380

**LOWELL**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-8743 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Gifts for the Spring Bride*
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
135 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

"HOME MADE"
is a much abused word, but our delicious pies, doughnuts, bread and many varieties of beautifully frosted cakes are really home made. In our restaurant and our food counter we serve only the best.
Woman's Exchange & Rendezvous
24 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL BORN
LOWELL OWNED
LOWELL MANAGED
*106 Years of Continued Service*

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Store Your Furs in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7681

*For Dependable*
FUR STORAGE
Phone 6361
THE BON MARCHÉ
LOWELL, MASS.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, of ..... Months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME .....
STREET and NUMBER .....
CITY and STATE .....
MC-5
Coupon

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LYNN

*Distinctive Style and Quality* in

**Home Furnishings**

We carry a complete line of Period Furniture

**W. B. GIFFORD**

97-99 Market Street

*Distinctive*

STYLE and QUALITY

in

HOME FURNISHINGS

Six large floors of modern or period furniture.

*All Moderately Priced.*

**Hill Welch Co.**

Willow Street

*Loomed to Be Heirloomed!*

**Bates Genuine Hobnail Candlewick Bed Spreads**

Thousands of small tufts on a fine crepe weave muslin background. Full or twin bed size.

*$3.98*

Goddard Bros

MARKET STREET TELEPHONE LY 2-3737 The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

GRADUATION GIFTS

Beautiful Gifts in Fine Jewelry for the Modern Youth

ARTHUR STERN

Diamond Merchant and Jewelry

UNION COR. BUFFUM STREET

OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE

*The Service That Satisfies*

**M. E. YORK and SONS**

106 Chestnut Street Ly. 3-6290

*Exclusive Agent in Lynn*

Kyanize

PAINT and VARNISH PRODUCTS

HUTCHINSON'S

Munroe Street, Lynn

### MALDEN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES

*See our display of summer furniture.*

Complete showing of RCA VICTOR, PHILCO, ZENITH, FADA, and EMERSON RADIOS

**I. I. KOTZEN CO.**

454 Main St. Malden Sq.

Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

*Clifford's*

Furniture Specialists

*Since 1880*

CLIFFORD-BLACK & CO.

Five Large Floors

MALDEN SQUARE MALDEN, MASS.

Don't risk an empty fuel bin Next Winter—BUY NOW

*When it's* RED TRADE MARKED FUEL *it's Reading*

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., Inc.

298 Eastern Ave. Tel. Mal. 7630

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES

for your home

*We carry a complete line*

Curtains $1.00 up

Draperies $1.69 up

Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.

116 Pleasant St., Malden

490 Main Street, Melrose

**Studio Couches $29.95**

**RUDERMAN'S**

66 High St. Medford — 42 Ferry St. Malden — 544 Main St. Melrose

**Wilfred Beauty Shoppe**

Make your appointment now for your

PERMANENT

*Personal attention to each one*

82 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 0465-W

### MARLBORO

COAL and COKE

Range and Fuel Oils

MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.

Tel. 372-373 191B Main St., Marlboro

**BOND'S MARKET**

*"An Excellent Place to Trade"*

CHOICE MEATS—FISH—FRUIT VEGETABLES—GROCERIES

*Bread and Pastry from Our Own Bakery*

**ARTHUR C. LAMSON, Inc.**

Lawn Mowers Garden Seeds

Garden Tools Sporting Goods

120-122 Main Street, Marlboro, Mass.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MEDFORD

*An Invitation to Beauty*

*Edythe*

BEAUTICIAN

22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford Arlington 4693

K. W. GERRITSON

*Jeweler*

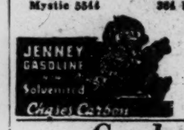
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing Gifts for All Occasions

5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square

Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

**ROCHFORD MOTORS**

Mystic 5544 306 Boston Avenue




Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

*Cradock Apothecary*

44 HIGH STREET TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720

*Free Delivery*

Luncheonette, Toilet Articles Ice Cream, Candy

LET'S ALL GO TO

**LEON'S**

Doughnut and Sandwich Shop

Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks

OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.

42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

### MELROSE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.

Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL

New England Coke Oil Burners

FUEL OILS

**BENSON COAL CO.**

20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

**Protect Your Furs**

from the many risks and dangers of the summer months — Moths, Fire, Theft, Dust and Warm Weather Deterioration.

Place them in our hands for safe STORAGE and expert care until you need them.

Samoset Cleansers & Dyers

148 Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass. STOneham 0021

**GARNISS MARKET**

163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

FINE GROCERIES

415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH

*Sales and Service*

**Daniels LeSaffre Motors**

Phone 1428 397 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS

### NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000

RIMMELE'S MARKET

FOOD SPECIALISTS

*with prices that appeal*

*Ask for our Weekly List*

### NEW BEDFORD

*Loretta's*

FINE MILLINERY

*SALON at*

566 PLEASANT STREET

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

**BUSH & CO., Inc.**

Established 1865

CLEANERS AND DYERS

512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

*Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing*

R. ERNEST HARTLEY

Registered Master Plumber

Agent for

Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner

Res. Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2276 — Shop Dial 3-3167 190 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass.

**AKIN-DENISON CO.**

Established 1850

COAL • PAINT • FUEL

Pleasing New Designs in Wall Paper

205 Union Street

### NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners

Fine Laundering

Odorless Dry Cleaning

Rug Shampooing

Fur Storage

220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

*When You* **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEWTON

**FLORENCE E. RAND**

HAT SHOPS

Scarves and Hosiery

at Newton 433 CENTRE ST. LAS. 0064

Gowns at Brookline

1391 Beacon Street BEA. 2092

**VACUUM CLEANERS**

Sold and Repaired

Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.

381 Center Street BIG. 0072

### NEWTON CENTER

Dresses for All Occasions

*Carefully selected*

Personal attention given to your needs

SALLY WHEELER

831 BEACON STREET

S. S. Pierce Co. is next door

Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

**FUEL OILS**

**COKE • COAL**

**Oil Burner Service**

**LUTHER PAUL CO.**

BIG. 0590-0591

### NEWTONVILLE

*"A Shade Better"*

**NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.**

AWNINGS

WINDOW SHADES

VENETIAN BLINDS

**PORCHES SCREENED**

861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

**PECK LUMBER CO.**

247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997

**FENCING**

All Types

*Lumber for Repairing*

### NEWTON—West Newton

**FUEL OIL**

**COAL • COKE**

BIGelow 3810 and 2500

**B. S. HATCH CO.**

### PITTSFIELD

*Wear*

WALK-OVERS for STYLE and COMFORT

**Walk-Over Shoe Store**

190 North Street

*The*

AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSFIELD

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.

Highest Quality Dairy Products

Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream

120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

TYDOL GASOLINE

Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries

PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP

Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

**THE COFFEE SHOP**

*Charming Atmosphere Delicious Food*

BREAKFASTS

LUNCHEONS DINNERS

Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

101 SOUTH STREET

Just below the Museum

EUGENE ROSE, Prop.

**WENDELL BEAUTY SALON**

Permanent Waving

Haircutting

All Branches of Beauty Culture

WM. LANGLEY

25 West Street Tel. 7022

**WHITE ROSE**

*Quality Foods*

*From Garden, Orchard and Sea*

HARRY BOYD'S

The Home of Good Things to Eat

"A BUTLER STORE"

DIAL 8553 128 SOUTH ST.

1¢

COOKIE SALE

*Week Beginning May 18*

E. F. FISH BAKERY

289 North Street Tel. 2-3083

### QUINCY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**THOMAS S. BURGIN**

INCORPORATED

INSURANCE

Quincy Square Gra. 5000

**How Long Can You Run Your Car?**

Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.

Woodwards Chev. Co.

Bio 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC

**RUG CLEANERS**

Shampooed, Mothproofed, Repaired

Established 25 Years

ALL RUGS INSURED

A. L. MacDonald, Mgr.

GRANITE CARPET CLEANING CO.

376 South Street, Quincy GRAnite 0600

## MASSACHUSETTS

### QUINCY (Continued)

DUSTPROOFED

'blue coal' CLEERCOAL

NEW ENGLAND COKE

by a modern method

FUEL OILS STOKERS OIL BURNERS

RALPH COAL CO.

33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

**Pittsburgh Paints**

*for Every Purpose*

WESTLAND'S

1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

### READING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**MAPLE SYRUP**

**Fresh from Vermont**

BEST QUALITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Gallons | $3.25 |
| Quarts | .85 |
| Pints | .45 |
| Jars | .25 |

*Order Yours Today*

**C. W. SPEAR**

37 Central St., Wakefield Cry. 0610

FRANCIS BROS. INC.

181 Haven Street Phone Reading 0139

*We have everything for Your Home, Lawn and Garden*

Seeds and Garden Tools

Hardware and Household Supplies

Town of Reading, Mass.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT. MERCHANDISE STORE

dealers in

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

for the home

25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils

See Us on Our Budget Plan

EARLE H. CHAPIN

134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

EDWARD LAPPIN

*Plumbing and Heating Gas Appliances*

76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460

Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

### SALEM

**EDWARD'S**

**Enna Jetticks**

**$5 to $6.50**

184 Essex Street, Salem

### SOMERVILLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3067. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.

**BETTER MEALS for LESS!**

The Star Market is never knowingly undersold on quality! Lowest everyday prices on all nationally-famous foods.

401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

BELDEN & SNOW

*The Men's Wear Stores*

Davis Sq. — Union Sq.

and

439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

**Kem-Tone** For Painting Walls, Ceilings

For Painting Over Wall Paper

Shawmut Hardware & Paint Co., Inc.

514 Medford Street Som. 2470

### SPRINGFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by PAGE

FRANK M. PAGE

133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

LAUER'S

QUALITY MARKET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.

*FLORISTS*

*Member F. T. D. A.*

12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.

TELEPHONE 2-3107

### WALTHAM

**Waltham Coal Co.**

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters

Prompt Delivery

*Come in and see*

The Market of Tomorrow

Quality foods at reasonable prices

Waltham Super Market

836 MAIN STREET

## MASSACHUSETTS

### WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!

We deliver milk in cream top bottles

C. L. WOODLAND

53 Waverley Ave. WAT 3818

### WELLESLEY

*We Supply Car Wants*

Batteries—Tires—Storage

Mobiloil—Lubrication

Bumper-to-Bumper Service

ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE

Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

### WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you

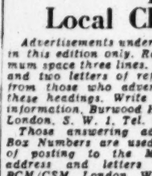
**SHARRON'S**

245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.

*Specialized Skill in*

Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

### WEYMOUTH



• *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

South Weymouth Laundry & Cleansing Co.

Phone Weymouth 2300

**RHINES LUMBER CO.**

Rough and Finish Lumber

Windows and Doors

Floors and Cabinet Work

148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

### WINCHESTER

**PIKE'S SERVICE**

JOHN PIKE, Prop.

Let us keep your car in condition for longer use. Dependable, complete repairing and cheerful service. Fair prices.

674 Main St., Winchester Tel. Win. 1137

### WINTHROP

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE

Whitman Lumber Company Inc.

Office, Yard: Argyle St., Winthrop Highlands. Ocean 0531, 0532

### WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers

Zoric Odorless System

*Tel. 5-3161*

*Fruit-of-the-Loom*

**Fine Percales, 33c yard**

Fashion Prints in more than 150 patterns. Tested for fast color.

Exclusively at

SLOCUM'S 436 Main St. Second Floor

**European Local Classified**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### HOMES WANTED

MOTHER and child 7 require home September with Christian Scientists near good girls' school. Box W-1674, BCM/C&M, London, W. C. 1.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING. 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received: Christian Scientists preferred: close sea, gardens, buses, shops: liberal table from 7 gns. MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717

WORTHING—A few Paying Guests Received in Private Home. Best residential part. Moderate terms. 10, Cowper Road.

## England

### BATH

WALKER & LING

Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers

*Solicit Your Kind Patronage*

Milsom Street Phone 4611

### BOURNEMOUTH

C. G. LEE

25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West

**Watch, Clock and Jewellery**

One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

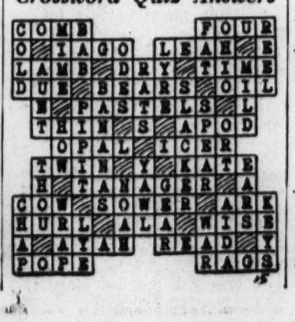
**BEAUTIFUL GIFTS**

SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS AND WATCHES Reliable Repairs

MEADERS LTD

643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

*Crossword Quiz Answers*




## ENGLAND

### BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT

Plummers

Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000

Also at—

BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

**TYRES**

SAVE PURCHASE TAX

HAVE YOUR OLD TYRES REBUILT

PLENTY OF TYRES

Consignments Arriving Daily

**W. A. M. TYRE CO.**

29, Ashley Road, Boscombe Tel. 2258

18, Queen Street 43, Leigh Road

Weymouth Wimborne

**GRACE BROS.**

*Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers*

6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON Tel. Winton 1881

Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.

*Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers*

Agents for the famous Poole Pottery

Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms

THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH

and 58 WESTOVER ROAD

Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

**AISH & CO.**

Yelverton Road, Bournemouth

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power

*Advice and Estimates Free*

Tel. 3700

**JUDD**

97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE

52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE

Coal, Anthracite, Coke

TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

### BRIGHTON and HOVE

Lecture Posters

THE EAGLE PRESS

*Printers*

Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers. 170 Church Road, HOVE (Tel. 4577)

FROWD'S FRESH MILK

HOVE SEAFORD BRIGHTON HASTINGS

61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE

Tel. HOVE 4613

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES

of All Kinds

ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR

Experienced and Reliable Service

Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE

MRS. M. RUDLEDGE

12 Western Road, Brighton

**Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.**

117 Western Road, Hove

Phone Hove 1103/4

COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE

*Highest Quality Lowest Price*

*Builders and Decorators*

*Bostel Bros Ltd*

WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 4084

*Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting*

ESTABLISHED 1789

### BRISTOL

**BRUNNER'S CAFÉ**

UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453

Morning Refreshments

Light Vegetarian Luncheons

Teas

NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP

QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms Clifton, Phone 36787

*Brooks of Bristol*

DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe

MASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton

AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER

• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

**Jolly & Son Ltd.**

(Late College Green)

62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8. Tel. 33401

The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY.

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST

*for Fashions and Fabrics*

MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

### BROMLEY

*For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks*

**E. W. PAYNE**

(Bromley) Ltd.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS

High Street, Bromley, Beckenham Phone RAV. 0802

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery

P. H. EDE

Distinctive Jewellers

*We specialise in repairs*

116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY

Phone Ravensbourne 2768

**Let the Advertiser Know**

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## ENGLAND

### BROMLEY (Continued)

**DUNN'S** IN THE **MARKET SQ.**

BROMLEY (RAV. 0042) KENT

FURNISHERS

REMOVALS and STORAGE

REPAIRS

LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS

Market Square and Widmore Road

Warner Ltd

Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters

61 High Street, Bromley

Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

### CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062

W. H. Pratt & Son

Awarded Cups and Medals

Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

**P. H. Allin & Sons**

*Plumbers and Heating Engineers*

Agents for

Sunstar Boiler Cookers

42, Sidney St. Telephone 3431

### CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES

FURNITURE

LINENS—FASHIONS

*Promenade and Clarence Street*

TEL. 2061

**BRUNNER'S**

CAFÉ

Luncheons

Teas

23 and 25 Clarence Street

### CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE

The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS

For the Nationally Advertised Items In This Paper

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

### GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC laundry process

Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.

BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY

Bramley—Guildford, Surrey

'Phone: Bramley 3294

### KINGSTON and SURBITON

**HIDE & CO. LTD.**

THE MARKET PLACE

Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in

FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS

Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

**Bentalls**

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

ENGLAND'S WONDER STORES

- 150 Departments
- A Non-combine Store
- A Magnificent Escalator Hall

Kingston 1001

### OXFORD

**Elliston & Cavell Ltd**

OXFORD

*Oxford's Modern Store*

### PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON

*Foot Fitting Specialists*

23 Palace Avenue, Paignton

Phone 5636

**EVANS & SONS**

*Bakers and Confectioners*

TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5043

One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

*The Cut Glass Specialists*

Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China

16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.) Tel. 67312

### PLYMOUTH

Come to

Pophams

THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS

When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.

POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

## ENGLAND

### PINNER

THOMAS BROS.

For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery

HATS MADE TO ORDER

Chilprufe and National Underwear

35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

### POOLE and District

**J. VINEY & SONS**

34, Commercial Rd. 456 Ashley Rd.

PARKSTONE

COAL CORN

*Everything for the Garden*

TEL. 192 and 371

### PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

**HANDLEYS**

Palmerston and Osborne Rd.

**SOUTHSEA**

Fashions • Furnishings

MAN'S SHOP

*Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing*

TELEPHONE 2241

*LADIES' TAILORS*

ROWE & EDMONDS

KNITWEAR

RODEX COATS

3 Clarendon Road, Southsea

### RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY

*The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District*

Early Closing Day—Wednesday

### SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES

SEVENOAKS

*QUALITY VALUE SERVICE*

### SUTTON COLDFIELD

**ASHMORES of Birmingham**

(Owner Mrs. Marsh)

Open at 122, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield

Shoes of Quality

ALL PRICES

### SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS

*Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service*

24, High St. Tel. Vigilant 0606

### TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS

*"The Attractive Place to Shop"*

3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast Phone 93

THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE

### TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon

*High-Class Gem Work*

JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH

*Emblem Jewellery*

10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

HAIRDRESSING for Ladies and Gentlemen

**Maison Stephens Et Cie Ltd.**

66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

BESSELL

41 Fleet Street, Torquay

UNDERWEAR—KNITWEAR HOSIERY

*Household Linen and Fabrics*

**DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS**

NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY

The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers

Vans call in all districts Tel. 62137

### WORTHING

**JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.**

*Everything for Feminine Attire*

Worthing Telephone 1320

## Wales

### CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?

from

CASE BROS.

3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff

Tel. 625

Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

**WILLIAM LEWIS**

(PRINTERS) Ltd.

73, Queen Street, Cardiff

*Printing* *Stationery*

*Typewriters* *Office Equipment*

'Phone Cardiff 4031

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## FACTS & FIGURES

PERU HAS THE HIGHEST STANDARD GAUGE RAILROAD IN THE WORLD—AT ONE POINT IT REACHES A HEIGHT OF 15,665 FEET.

IT'S A FACT "BIRD'S-EYE" FIGURES FOUND IN MAPLE ARE BUDS FORMING BENEATH UNYIELDING BARK.

RUBBER CAN ALSO BE MADE FROM MILKWEED AND DANDELIONS —

RUSSIA IS REPORTED TO BE PRODUCING MUCH RUBBER FROM THE DANDELION.

K. PARRIS

## Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

At one time in his career this man was a sign painter, but fortunately for us he did not stick to sign painting but became a poet instead. His poems contained a touch of humor and a dash of pathos about boyhood in Indiana. School children all over the country have delighted in memorizing this man's verses.

(Score . . . 100)

Rather than study law in his father's office, he ran away with a group of traveling players and discovered his ability to write verse by composing several "catchy" songs. Sign painting, however, was his only concrete means of support until a single contribution to a local newspaper, in 1873, brought him into newspaper work and he wrote under the name of "Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone," delighting many with his dialect verse.

(Score . . . 75)

Known as the "Hoosier Poet," he wrote of his own people with such color and tenderness as to establish his name among the creators of a distinctly American literature which portrayed a typical social condition of his times. Some of his most famous poems, are "Little Orphant Annie" and "The Raggedy Man."

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

## In Lighter Vein

**Draft Board Notice**

The Grand Rapids, Mich., draft board reports: "We give newly married husbands with no other dependents a 60-day furlough to find jobs—for their wives."—Wall Street Journal.

**Too Hasty**

"Conductor," said the grim-faced woman as she forced her way on to the platform of the crowded bus, "didn't I tell you I wanted to get off at Rajput Avenue?"

"Yes; but—" began the conductor.

"Don't make excuses!" snapped the lady. "I know all about your bus being crowded and that you can't be expected to remember where each single person wants to get off."

"But—"

"Don't argue! You may be sure that I shall report you for your impudence."

With much dignity, she alighted. Then, as the bus started again, the conductor touched his cap and called to her:

"Excuse me, madam, but Rajput Avenue is half a mile farther on."—Answers.

**Who Is This?**

Answer: James Whitcomb Riley.

Wide World Photos

**Why Gags About Ill-Fitting Army Uniforms No Longer Hold Good**

**Today's soldier receives a well tailored uniform, at least at Camp Blanding, Fla., where these photographs were taken. (1) In World War I days this rookie might have worn these trousers as issued and liked it. Now, however, the trousers are altered to fit. Technical Sergeant Daniels is marking the legs for shortening. (2) True the outfit may not hang perfectly when Johnny Doughboy first receives it, but it does when the tailor gets through with it. Private George W. Wingate, left, and Private Ashe LaMotte, reveal the before and after effect. (3) Most important part of a soldier's uniform are his shoes, as any private will attest after a 10-mile march with a full pack. Here the rookie holds two 40-pound weights to enable the shoe-fitter to determine how much his feet will spread under 80 pounds of pack, rifle, overcoat and equipment. (4) Like a tailor in fashionable men's clothing store, Technical Sergeant Daniels marks the places where the coat buttons must be moved to give the soldier a snug-fitting blouse.**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Helping Service Men—After the War

Alhambra, Calif.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Bertha French of this city began to plan for the future welfare of the men who are now serving in the nation's armed forces. When they return to civilian life, some will need to borrow money to re-establish themselves in business, and Mrs. French has started a fund for this purpose. A committee has been organized to conduct benefit parties and solicit donations. The money realized is handled by three responsible citizens, who invest it in War Bonds. When the service men return to the community, these funds will be available for borrowing, without interest charges. Other cities near by have adopted the plan, making their money do double duty by serving the Government now, and guaranteeing a lift to service men after the war.

## Daily Anecdote

### The Perfect Answer

Secretary of State William H. Seward, attending a Washington gathering, had commented freely upon various subjects. But when the discussion turned to troop movements that had recently occurred, he immediately became silent.

Several of the group voiced speculations, and then one of the young women present turned to the statesman.

"Governor Seward," she beamed, "what do you think? Where are the troops going?"

The Secretary smiled.

"Madam," he replied, "if I did not know, I would tell you."

### Future of Rubber

There is a distinct possibility that synthetic rubber production in the long run will reduce even prime plantation of Para rubber to a secondary or competing place, states Dr. B. E. Dahlgren, chief curator of the department of botany, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

## Daily Quotation

*THEN let us laugh. It is the cheapest luxury man enjoys.*—WILLIAM MATTHEWS

### Did You Know?

Workers who have been making golf clubs will soon be making antennae for Army radios.

Petroleum and natural gas are rapidly replacing coal as a source of energy to the United States.

## A Verse for Today . . .

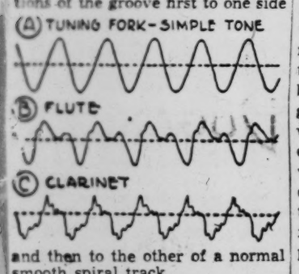
*I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress.*—Ps. 17:3

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How a Whole Orchestra Can Get Into One Phonograph Needle?

A. E. D., of Lake Worth, Florida, writes: "Why is it that the individual sound of the numerous instruments played by a band can be distinguished by the track of a single (phonograph) needle?"

The complex music of a grand opera or of a symphony orchestra may be completely represented by motion of one dimension; in the phonograph speaker by the backward-and-forward movements of a diaphragm, and in the tone groove on a record by the deviations of the groove first to one side




and then to the other of a normal smooth spiral track.

The tone quality—that which distinguishes between different instruments playing the same note—is represented by the shape of the curves in the tone groove, and these curves correspond to the graphic representation on paper or in an oscillograph of the sound wave. Of course, in the tone groove on a record, the waves are "bent" to fit the spiral track as the needle gradually travels from the outer edge of the disk to the center.

A pure tone produces a simple smooth curve, as in example A in the accompanying diagram. Instruments, however, commonly include more than one tone—the fundamental, or tone of lowest frequency, and at the same time, one or more overtones of higher frequencies. It is the presence of these overtones in the sound that gives the instrument its characteristic voice.

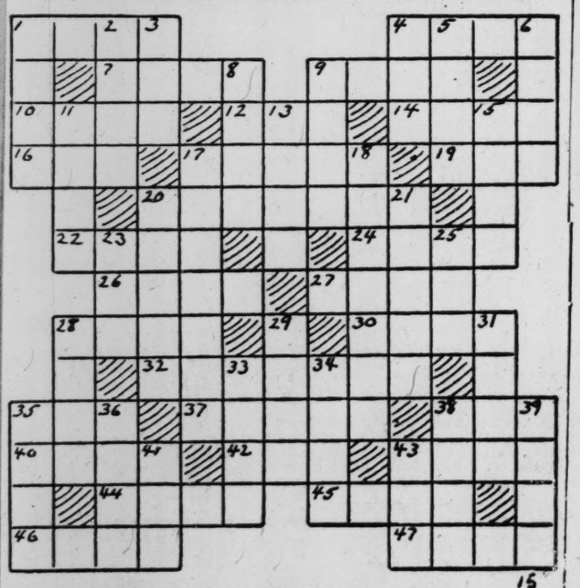
**Complex Sound Waves**

The sound wave or curve for any instrument is a complex curve which is the sum of the curves representing the fundamental and the overtones. This is illustrated by examples B and C in the diagram, which show the sound waves of the flute and of the clarinet, each playing middle C, which has 256 vibrations per second. The clarinet has more overtones than the flute, as seen by the fact that it produces a more complex curve.

The sound wave for an orchestra is extremely complex. It is made up of the fundamentals and overtones of all the instruments combined into one amazing curve. When this curve is cut into the tone groove of a phonograph record, the needle in following the groove causes the speaker diaphragm to reproduce the sound of the orchestra. **W. P. Keasbey**

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What would be used in arranging a coiffure?
4—How many are on a side in curling?
7—To whom is Emilia wed in Shakespeare's "Othello"?
9—Who was given first in marriage to Jacob?
10—What animal is noted for its meekness?
12—Arid.
14—What is said to reveal all things?
16—Exactly.
17—What creatures like to wrestle?
19—What is used as an illuminant and also as a fuel?
20—What are pale colors used for dress goods, ribbons, etc.?
22—How would you describe Bible paper?
24—Animal without feet is what?
26—What gem presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints?
27—One who mixes icing is what?
28—St. Paul and Minneapolis are nicknamed the —— Cities.
30—Who is Nicholas Nickleby's sister in Dickens's novel?
32—Male of what bird is usually very bright-colored?
35—Bossy is a pet name for what creature?
37—One who scatters seeds is what?
38—What boat contained many animals?
40—What is the stick used in hurling?
42—Winglike part.
43—How would you describe King Solomon?
44—What is a native nursemaid or lady's maid called in India?
45—What do bookworms like to do?
46—Who was author of "Rape of the Lock"?
47—Tatters.

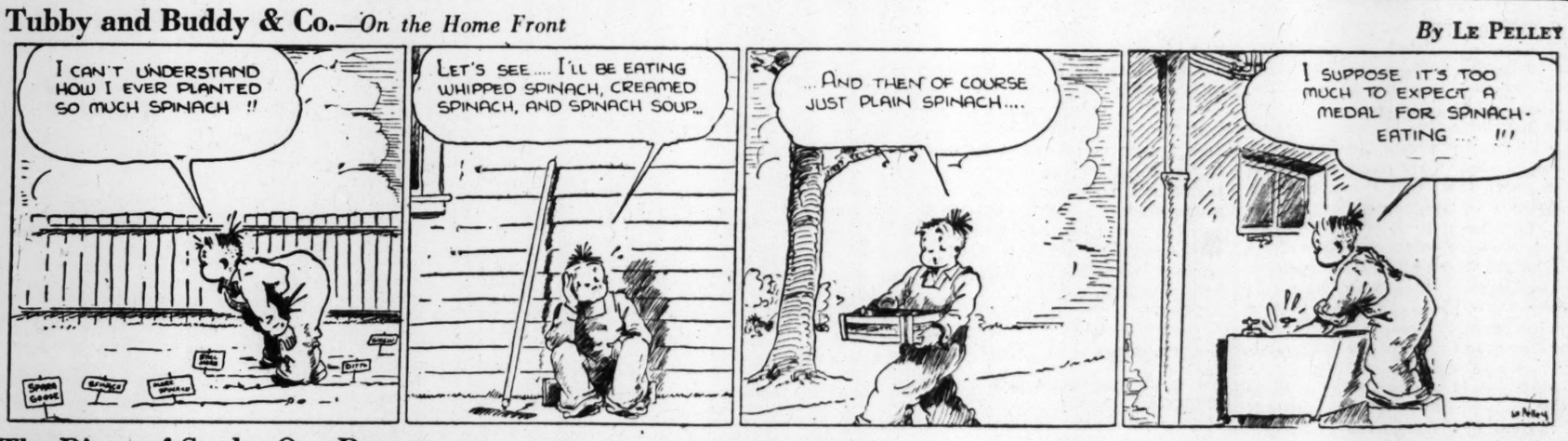
**Down**

1—Gelid.
2—Who is the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring?
3—What was a pen name used by W. S. Gilbert?
4—What is an antonym of "meager"?
5—On what river is Wheeling, W. Va., located?
6—What is a flanged spool on which a photographic film is wound?
8—What are poems suited to be set to music?
9—What musical instrument was used by ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks?
11—What is relationship of Dinah to Walter Shandy in Sterne's novel?
12—What creatures followed a piper?
15—Tranquil.
17—Queensland produces and exports an abundance of what fruit?
18—What is a drawpole in a sluice?
20—What is a titlark?
21—What do you call a shoot of grass?
23—In what manner or way.
25—What is a morsel left at a meal?
28—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
29—What is a ship's small boat?
31—The jack rabbit has very long what?
33—Japheth was a son of what Biblical character?
34—What is a toothed wheel?
35—What is one of jaws or cheeks of a vise?
36—Covering that encompasses a person is what?
38—Ramah is a character in what opera?
39—What are the coral islets off southern coast of Florida?
41—Strong alkaline solution is what?
43—Armed conflict.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Home Front*

By LE PELLEY


I CAN'T UNDERSTAND HOW I EVER PLANTED SO MUCH SPINACH !!
LET'S SEE.... I'LL BE EATING WHIPPED SPINACH, CREAMED SPINACH, AND SPINACH SOUP..
...AND THEN OF COURSE JUST PLAIN SPINACH....
I SUPPOSE IT'S TOO MUCH TO EXPECT A MEDAL FOR SPINACH-EATING .... !!!

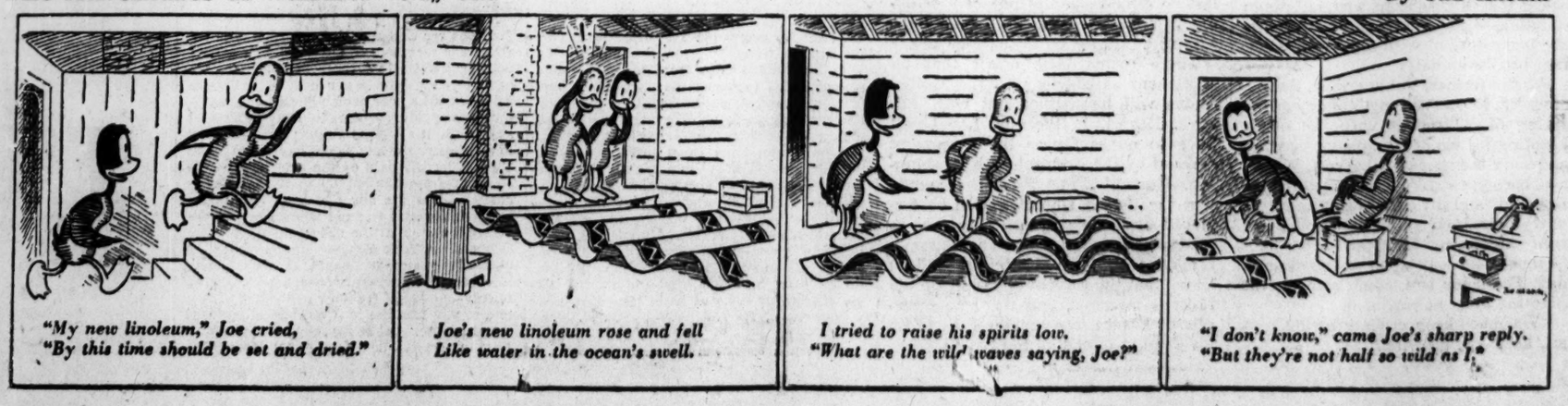
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Turnabout Is Fair Play and All That—But—!*

By RODGERS

Chester and I started on our way North today—
And it certainly is grand to have a companion on a hike like this!
Especially one like Chester! Whenever I decide I've had enough walking, he gives me a lift!
It'll be just too bad, though, if he ever asks me to do the same for him!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*'Nuff Said*

By THE HAGERS


"My new linoleum," Joe cried, "By this time should be set and dried."
Joe's new linoleum rose and fell Like water in the ocean's swell.
I tried to raise his spirits low. "What are the wild waves saying, Joe?"
"I don't know," came Joe's sharp reply. "But they're not half so wild as I."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## "Dusk of the Gods"?

The majority of the German people are disillusioned with a blitzkrieg that has turned into a war of attrition against three-fourths of the civilized world. The series of articles on conditions within Germany, which concludes in this newspaper today, makes this fact plain. The German people grumble often and openly. Opposition to the Nazis and to Hitler is growing. Political corruption and graft are widespread. Criminality and vice are rampant. Inflation is seriously threatened. Transportation difficulties multiply. The shortage of workers nears crisis proportions.

As the writers of these articles have consistently stressed, however, it would be unwise in the extreme for the peoples of the United Nations to conclude that a German collapse is near. The Germans have enormous powers of endurance. As a nation Germany retains that sense of blind obedience and fatalism, which in the past has kept it holding to a leader or a set of circumstances long after it was apparent that only disaster lay ahead. Wagner eloquently expresses the Teuton's unreasoning acceptance of Schicksal (fate) in the second act of "Die Walküre" when Wotan, foreseeing his ultimate doom, declares with resignation, "I forged the fetters. Chained I stand—I most bound of all bondsmen."

Moreover, Dr. Goebbels appears to have succeeded well in his efforts to convince the Germans that the cost of defeat will be their extinction as a nation and as a people. As a returned traveler from Germany told Derek Patmore in Istanbul, "The Germans are frightened. They are unsure of the future, but because of this they cling to Hitler as their only hope."

Stamina born of desperation is a resource not to be regarded lightly.

Many thoughtful students of the German scene remain convinced that only an overwhelming military defeat—in short, the complete crushing of the Nazi armies—can end German resistance. Hitler to the contrary notwithstanding, it was not a breakdown on the home front, but defeat on the field of battle that brought the Kaiser's Germany to its knees in 1918.

A determination to smash the German armies at any cost—not a hope that Germany will collapse from within—must be the impulsion behind the United Nations' war effort. Nevertheless, the disclosures of serious unrest inside Germany should hearten every lover of freedom and truth and righteous government. The things that are happening in Germany today inevitably must begin to show the German people the self-destructive nature of the evil course their leaders have pursued.

The German people must learn this lesson before there can be a true or a lasting peace. Winning a military victory over the Germans and the imposition of rigid controls on their future conduct—right and necessary as these may be—will ultimately avail little if men continue to believe that evil begets good or that any nation or any people can in the long run profit from the injustices or sufferings it inflicts upon others.

The Germany of Goethe, of Beethoven, of Schiller, of Luther—knew these things. Doubtless the Germany of a future day will know them.

But the Germany of today must learn them, however painful the process.

Perhaps it has already begun to learn them.

## Spring Drive

On every upland and in every valley, the spring drive is on as the plowman guides his plow. And whether the plow be pulled by a pair of heavy horses or by modern tractor, or as in a few rugged districts, by plodding oxen—reminiscent of old Israel Putnam when he heard the call to arms and left them standing—everywhere, endless furrows are being turned with a determination that brooks no delay.

For the farmer, Yankee, Pole, Swede, or Czech, knows no length of day as the spring of '42 moves with the clock. Planting for victory, he plows, harrows and sows the seeds for harvest. Wheat, rye, barley, oats. Vegetables and fruits. Big fields and little fields soft as velvet with their finely pulverized soil made ready for sowing. Land the farmer likes to touch and look upon at the close of day. For come sun, come shower, the planting must be made.

"We must keep crops growing, yes, sir, keep 'em growing."

## Women Enter the Ranks

Uncle Sam's nieces have cause for rejoicing. No longer will his nephews have a near-monopoly on serving with the United States armed forces, since the President has signed the bill providing for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Nor will the W. A. A. C.'s be compelled to stay "at home," for with the defeat of an amendment which would have restricted the corps to service within Continental United States, they may be assigned to active noncombatant duty anywhere in the world.

Necessity for this legislation to release men for combatant action has been well established by Army officials, and with the large number of women seeking a bigger share in the war effort, there should be no difficulty in obtaining, as promptly as required, the 150,000 volunteers from 21 through 45 years of age for which the bill provides. Far from being daunted by the possibility of servicing airplanes "at fields right up to the front lines," it is evident that prospective W. A. A. C.'s welcome the opportunity for wider service such as the women of other nations have been sharing.

Meanwhile the Navy has presented an equally strong case for the enrollment of women in the United States Naval Reserve. The Maas bill for a women's corps has passed the House, and action by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee is now awaited. Prompt enactment should be forthcoming.

## 'Gas' Rationing Must Work

Gasoline rationing in New England and on the Eastern Coast of the United States has narrowly escaped becoming a travesty. But the inbred decency and patriotism of the great majority, as well as the salutary sternness of public officials, is saving it from that fate.

In part, the discreditable rush for "X" and "B-3" cards, giving unlimited or maximum quotas, appears to have been due to misunderstanding and confusion. In so far as it represents chiseling or callous selfishness, drastic action is in order. It is a little saddening to think that threats of prosecution for perjury should have been necessary to turn the tide of demands. Yet many who have returned "X" or "B" cards for the minimum "A" ration apparently received them as a result of vagueness in the instructions.

One point inadequately appreciated, perhaps both by the public and the Office of Price Administration, is the vast number and difference of individual situations to be covered by the rationing. To cover by any set of regulations the immense variety of uses to which automobiles are put is a superhuman task unless motorists and officials co-operates in applying the regulations with common sense and good conscience. With these lubricants, gasoline rationing can be made to work, must be made to work, and happily, according to indications, is being made to work.

## Pourparlers on Martinique

Has the agreement between Washington and Admiral Robert of Martinique gone only as far as Laval is willing to go, or has Laval had to go as far as the agreement? This interesting question is raised by two reports: (1) that Admiral Robert has agreed to the dismantling of French warships at Martinique but that questions about the tankers, the gold, the merchant ships, and American-made planes held there are still being debated; (2) that Laval has dispatched a note to the State Department agreeing to dismantling of the warships but refusing other concessions.

The American State Department continues to ignore Laval and denies knowledge of the reported note from him. Washington insists on dealing with Admiral Robert as the ultimate authority on French islands in the New World. In so doing it is acting in accord with an arrangement between Admiral Robert and the Pétain regime last November, and is properly refusing to recognize attempted reassumption of authority by Hitler's lackey.

There seems little doubt that an agreement satisfactory to the United States will be worked out with Admiral Robert. In the end, Laval will have to go as far as the agreement reached by the Admiral with Washington. Current Free French demands that the Robert administration be displaced by a Free French group, as in Madagascar, will serve as an additional reminder both in Martinique and in Vichy that the risks of opposing United Nations interests, and the true interests of France, are greater than those involved in offending the Lavals.

# Our Readers Say—

## Interpreting the Illinois Primary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Wide Horizon "Are Illinois Voters Isolationist?" might have provided a more accurate and penetrating analysis of the Illinois primary election, in the opinion of some who have had opportunity to view things here on the spot for a good many years. To assume that the result, admittedly disappointing to all who view the world situation realistically, was due to widespread apathy on the war question is to overlook some significant points.

It is true that Senator C. Wayland Brooks, with an anti-war record up to Pearl Harbor, won handily over E. Warren Wright, firm supporter of an all-out war policy before and after Pearl Harbor, in the Republican Senatorial race. And it is true that the total vote for the primary was unusually low. It is a fact, though, that the Republicans were not responsible for that altogether. Some 160,000 of them voted this time who did not vote in 1938, the last comparable election. In other words, the war did stir many Republicans to come to the polls. Whether one can call them apathetic because a majority voted for Brooks is another question. At least they voted. The fact that in 1938 many Republicans voted the Democratic ticket in order to register opposition to the Chicago machine does not appreciably upset this comparison.

The small total vote was due to the fact that the Democrats were offered no choice whatever on the war question—both candidates supported the Administration's policy. They stayed home in such large numbers that the over-all election total stood at nearly a half million votes less than in 1938.

We can very well, then, attribute the low total vote to the lack of any accepted issue on the Democratic side, rather than to voter apathy.

Actually not all those who voted for Brooks were registering approval of his pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist stand. Many voters apparently judged him on the basis of his fighting record in World War One, instead of his legislative record in this one. Many also, it is certain, assumed that he had altered his views—which was quite wrong, though it was made to appear true by his lip-service to the war effort. The votes of those who supported Brooks without intending to register approval of isolationism did, however, register very real and substantial—and not altogether partisan—dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. Reasonable or not, the existence of this non-isolationist criticism of the Administration is a factor which cannot be wished or written away.

Might I take exception also to the italic precede over the Wide Horizon, "Nominations Are in Order," in which you strongly imply that Illinois voters have no fit candidates on either side to vote for in November. The result of such a statement would be to lead us here simply to stay away from the polls. But there is very much of a choice between Mr. Brooks and Mr. McKeough, the Democratic senatorial nominee, whose stand on the war is alone enough in my opinion to justify support in the November election.

Chicago — C. R.

## "Teaching Them to Hate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The citizens of the democracies are willing to make the "supreme sacrifice"—in order that lasting peace may be established, and that "this nation under God shall not perish from the earth." Therefore it seems illogical that parents, instructors, and others should teach the children and young people to hate their enemies.

Knowing that God is Love, light, justice and mercy, can a nation "under God" live and thrive when the bulwarks of that nation are taught to hate?

Oppression, greed, and domination must be put down. To accomplish this the nations opposed to these evils have to deal a knockout blow to those upholding these wrong standards. Could not the soldiers of the United Nations go into this fight with more courage and do better the job that is to be done if they realized that victory will bring a more abundant life and peace not only to the democracies, but to our so-called enemies and their innocent children who are now living in such darkness?

The certainty of victory is ours. The lasting peace for which we are fighting, working, and praying will be far more secure in our keeping when instead of engendering bitter hatred, that will take centuries to overcome, we establish a league of understanding hearts throughout the nations of the world.

The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man demand of us that we regret having to kill one another. Then let us not instill within the brave hearts of our fine young soldiers the venom of hatred, but turn their thoughts to the ideal expressed in Witter Bynner's little poem entitled:

"TO ANY ONE"

Whether the time be slow or fast
Enemies, hand in hand
Must come together at the last
And understand.

No matter how the die is cast
Or who may seem to win
You know that you must love at last
Why not begin?

I am a subscriber to this excellent newspaper and appreciate its fearless stand for right and its courage in exposing the wrong.

(MRS.) MABEL B. JOHNSON

Houston, Texas

## Pie for Breakfast Is Still Here

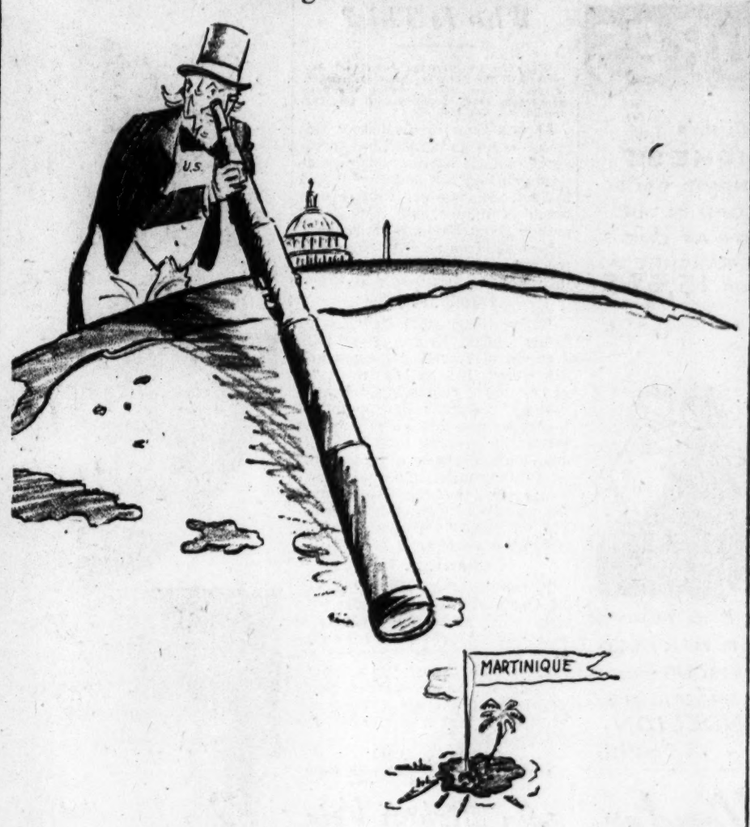
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What! No more pie for breakfast? The Pie Era has passed? I guess that editorial in The Christian Science Monitor could stand amendment. I for one this very morning had pie for breakfast, coconut custard pie. And its very, very good, too! (I made it myself last night.) Actually, eating the pie this morning was only eating my usual breakfast—eggs, milk, bacon and fruit—in a slightly different form. While I was complaining about this editorial to a friend, a young man who overheard me volunteered that he ate pie for breakfast, too. He preferred apple pie, particularly green-apple pie. So I'd like to assure all Monitor readers who still like their pie for breakfast, that the pie era has not passed for some of us in New England!

Watertown, Mass. — E. R. N.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Getting Close Attention




# Down the Middle of the Road

### *There's That Congress Again!*

By Erwin D. Canham

Everybody picks on Congress, as was remarked in this space some months ago when a public reaction forced repeal of the provision to pay retirement pensions to legislators. The scolding began again this week when news stories indicated that some members of Congress, perhaps a majority, had obtained "X" gasoline cards, entitling them to unlimited quantities of the precious fuel.

Again we say, watch out that this process of lambasting Congress doesn't turn into a deliberate method of discrediting the vital legislative branch of our Government. After all, it's the only Congress we've got! We may get a better one after next November—we certainly hope we will—but it probably won't be a whole lot better, and the old indoor sport of heckling Congress will undoubtedly continue.

* * *

On the question of gasoline cards, the earliest stories that just about all Congressmen had obtained "X" allotments turned out to be untrue. But even if they were, isn't a Congressman a vital official? Shouldn't he have a full tank in his car for emergency purposes? We may want Congress to assemble in a hurry sometime, and other means of transportation may be unobtainable. Moreover, don't we want Congressmen to go about their duties as swiftly and efficiently as possible? Is Congress so much worse than the pants-presser or the milkman?

If we think Congress rates below those two useful functionaries, then we will probably get a Congress at about that level. We will get the Congress we deserve. And we can't stand any decrease in Congressional caliber, goodness knows.

Actually, many attacks on Congress are far from impartial and fair. Some of them are not disinterested. And some may be definitely sinister. There are three groups which go after Congress: First, would-be Congressmen and their friends who hope to discredit present legislators; second, the great unthinking public which has regarded Congress with suspicion and distrust for over 100 years of American history; third—and this is a new phenomenon—agents of our present enemies.

This third category may seem incredible. But in last week's New Republic, Senator James M. Mead of New York, who is a responsible and respected legislator, asserts flatly that enemy sympathizers were involved in the "Bundles for Congress" campaign which put a publicity edge on the drive against retirement pensions last year.

Quoting Henry Strickland, industrial secretary of the Railway Mail Association, Senator Mead charges: "Probably the most vicious and damaging of these influences was that of the 'Bundles for Congress' campaign that was so widely featured by the daily press. Says Mr. Strickland: 'One of the principal promoters of the "Bundles for Congress" movement was a man who had for years represented Japanese business interests in this country, while another active participant was a man who at one time was the accredited representative to this country of one of the Axis nations.'"

* * *

Senator Mead goes on to analyze the Pensions for Congress Act, pointing out that about 100 members of Congress would have been ineligible; that those to benefit would have to contribute 5 per cent of their salaries or $500 a year, which he says is a maximum rate paid by anyone into any retirement system in the United States; that the cost to administer the law would have been about $80,000, largely paid by the beneficiaries, instead of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 as charged; that the law had been long under examination and was not slipped into an irrelevant statute at the last moment.

The New York Senator summarizes: "To obtain the annual benefit of $3,000, any member of Congress would have to serve twenty-one years (retiring at the age of 70), and to pay into the retiring fund an amount equal to 5 per cent of his salary for his entire term of service—or a total of $10,500." Compared to this, Federal judges are retired at full salary at 70 though they may have served only ten years, without having contributed anything at all.

There is, of course, much more to be said both for and against the plan of congressional pensions. But this is enough to show—as was brought out in this newspaper's columns at the time—that the plan was widely misunderstood, and while poorly timed should not have been taken as an indictment of Congress.

However, let's not weep crocodile tears. Congressmen need checking up. The primaries, and the November elections, are coming. Voters need to check their representatives' records carefully. To that end, this newspaper is publishing on May 28 charts and compilations of the voting records of every member of Congress who is up for re-election this year. The record is eloquent, and offers a better basis of judgment than pension arguments or gasoline ration cards.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## On Race Prejudice

It seems trite to say to the Negro, you must have patience, when he has had patience so long; you must not expect miracles overnight, when he can look back to the years of slavery and say—how many nights! he has waited for justice. Nevertheless, that is what we must continue to say in the interests of our Government as a whole and of the Negro people; but that does not mean that we must sit idle and do nothing. We must keep moving forward steadily, removing restrictions which have no sense, and fighting prejudice. If we are wise we shall do this where it is easiest to do at first, and watch it spread gradually to places where the old prejudices are slow to disappear.

There is now a great group of educated Negroes who can become leaders among their people, who can teach them the value of things of the mind and who qualify as the best in any field of endeavor. With these men and women it is impossible to think of any barriers of inferiority, but differences there are and always will be, and that is why on both sides there must be tact and patience and an effort at real understanding.—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in *The New Republic.*

# The Wide Horizon

## Are Negro Leaders Trying To Wage a Race War?

By R. H. Markham

A "Conference on the Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy" has just been held at Lincoln University in southeastern Pennsylvania. It was sponsored by fifteen persons of distinction and thirty-eight organizations.

The work of the conference was divided into two parts: One was a calm, practical study of the glaring defects of American democracy as far as the Negro is concerned, along with suggestions for remedying them; the other was stirring up the Negroes to fight against wrongs. The first part, that is the practical work of the conference, was wisely done; the second part, that is the stirring up of America's Negro citizens to fight, left many of them with the feeling that they should fight against America and the United Nations; so was not well done. Whatever the good intentions of the conference may have been, one of its chief effects was incitement to race hatred, the encouragement of hope in a world racial war and the fostering of disloyalty.

In the practical work, carried out through panels and seminars, such subjects as the following were taken up: The Negro in the armed forces, the Negro in war employment, the participation of the Negro in the processes of democracy and civilian morale. The leaders of these discussions were experienced, responsible, well-informed experts and each study left a picture of the appalling discriminations to which Negroes are subjected, as well as of some things which must be done to make democracy more effective in the United States.

Such exposing of wrongs, planning for improvements and working out of courses of actions are of the essence of democracy.

* * *

It is surely axiomatic that, in this democratic country, at a moment when millions of Americans are putting forth supreme efforts to establish a more democratic world, nothing is more appropriate than for American citizens to gather together and plan for the better working of American democracy. For its effort to contribute to this, the conference is to be commended.

However, it also did something else, entirely different. In at least one of its mass meetings it aroused bitter enmity against the United States and the United Nations. It kindled or inflamed ardent hopes among American Negroes that a crucial clash is under way which will benefit Negroes.

Such an impression was gained from the speech of Mr. Krishnalal Shridharani, who was introduced as "representing Pandit Nehru." The Indian writer disavowed speaking for Nehru, but he was accepted by the audience as speaking for one large section of Indian people which is very hostile to one of America's more vital allies, and he aroused vigorous applause in criticizing America's drafting of its colored citizens, in inciting hatred for one of the chief of the United Nations, in playing up the defeats of the United Nations, in emphasizing the weakness of America and its allies, and in disdainfully rejecting any declaration of America and England regarding the Pacific. In other words, this person presented as the representative of the leader of a foreign State, made a speech that stirred up Americans against America and its European allies.

He made this speech during the most crucial day of the United Nations' momentous sea fight with Japan and aroused the applause of his audience by extolling Japan's revolutionary act in humiliating the western world, that is America and its allies. If applause is indicative, no small part of the audience admired Japan for this achievement and rejoiced when the speaker declared that India's first care is to resist not Japan but Britain.

* * *

This speech was followed by the vehement address of an eloquent American who presumed to act as the spokesman for Negroes.

The first thing he did was to declare that the speaker for India was mistaken in his belief that while Indians had a negative attitude toward the war, American Negroes were underlining their patriotism.

"American Negroes are not sold on this war!" shouted the orator, which assertion many of his hearers by their vigorous applause seemed to confirm.

At the end of this long session of vehement and rousing oratory, many of those ardently applauding Americans seemed moved by the belief that some foreign power in a racial Armageddon is going to save them from America.

Leaders arousing such sentiments perform an extremely grave disservice to all American citizens of Negro origin.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